Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use. Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

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VOL. VII. NO. 42 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1919		
22nd February ..	Merkara ..	8235
1st March ..	Khiva ..	8947
8th „ ..	A Steamer† ..	..
15th „ ..	A Steamer† ..	..
22nd „ ..	Malta ..	6064
29th „ ..	Somali ..	6712
5th April ..	A Steamer† ..	..

†Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the steamers sailing on the 22nd and 29th March will be allotted on the 1st March. There will only be a few first saloon berths available by the "Malta" on the 22nd March, and no second saloon berths. It will only be possible to book passages by these steamers for a limited number of A1 priority certificate holders, who should forward their priority certificates to Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, either direct or through their Agents before the 1st March, together with certified copy of the medical certificate against which the A1 priority certificate was issued. The certified copy of the medical certificate should be obtained from the Secretary of the Provincial Passage Committee who hold the original. It is absolutely essential for the copy of the medical certificate to accompany the priority certificate.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

On account of the very limited passenger accommodation available, there is no possibility of providing passages for "B" grade priority certificate holders before May, or "C" grade before June. Holders of *all grades* of "A" certificates wishing to travel during March and April should, however, inform the undersigned either direct or through their Agents the approximate date when they wish to proceed, as in addition to the Mail steamers there is a likelihood of a limited number of passages being available during these months by steamers from Australia calling at Bombay.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1919		
10th March ..	Dunera ..	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers	
1919		
17th February ..	Linga ..	Karachi and Coastal portd.
19th „ ..	Khosrou ..	Mombasa, Zanzibar, Durban & D'Bay
20th „ ..	Dumra ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.
21st „ ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshizaki	4172	4th Feb.	18th Feb.
Shinyu Maru	G. Konaka	3176	5th Feb.	16th Feb.
Tokai Maru	Y. Kobayashi	3135	17th Feb.	27th Feb.
Tama Maru	V. Yano	3042	17th Feb.	28th Feb.
Mayachi Maru	M. Morikawa	3795	19th Feb.	27th Feb.
Toyo Maru No. 2	S. Hayakawa	3018	25th Feb.	7th Mar.
Hwah Wu	G. Size	4249	11th Mar.	21st Mar.

For Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Haru Maru	S. Miyaji ..	24th Feb.	13th March	Italy.
Inaba Maru	K. Nishikawa..	28th Feb	11th „	Japan.
Konkon Maru	M. Kaneko ..	2nd Mar.	12th „	„
Shokwa Maru	T. Miyatake ..	3rd Mar.	11th „	Italy.
[illegible] Maru	N. Yanagi ..	4th Mar.	15th „	Japan.
[illegible] Maru	S. Imai ..	26th Mar.	7th April	„

For freight apply to:

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Nam Building, Ballard Road.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).
LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.
NEW YORK AGENTS, THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.,
F. C. Rimington, Esq.,
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.,
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.,
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,00
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 24,300 000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Bombay,	Buenos Aires,	Calcutta,
Changchun	Chi-Nan,	Dairen,
Frengtien,	Hankow,	Harbi
Hongkong,	Honolulu,	Kaiyuan,
Kobe,	London	Los Angeles,
Lyons,	Manila,	Nagasaki,
Newchwang,	New York,	Osaka,
Peking,	Rangoon	San Francisco,
Seattle,	Shanghai,	Shimonoseki
Singapore,	Soerabaya,	Sydney,
Tientsin	Tokio,	Tsingtao,
Vladivostock,	Batavia.	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000 at 2/ } $15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.
LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,70,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment.

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,
Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO,, LTD.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 28,00,000
Surplus about ..... Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 22,00,000

Specialities: Moderate premia, ready convertibility, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT FIRST MARINE CROSS LANE, DHOBIE TALAO (MARINE LINES).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of February, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises the undermentioned properties under instructions from and by order of Bai Jerbai widow of Ardesir Rustomjee Limboowalla, Maneckjee Ardesir Limboowalla, Jehangir Ardesir Limboowalla and Bomonjee Ardesir Limboowalla, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Shaikh Haji Hoosein Haji Sulleman the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the power of sale granted to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 16th July, 1917, and made between the said Shaik Haji Hoosein Haji Sulleman of the one part and Jerbai widow of Ardesir Bomonji Limboowalla Maneckji Ardesir Limboowalla, Jehangir Ardesir Limboowalla and Bomonji Ardesir of the other part, the Transfer of Mortgage dated the 23rd May, 1918, and made between Jehangir Fakirji Gagrat of the first part the said Mortgagor of the second part the said Mortgagee of the third part and Further Charge dated the 3rd day of October, 1918 and made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part

LOT NO. I.—All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 117 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8298, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2585, and Street No. 5, and bounded on or towards the South by the First Marine Cross Lane, on or towards the North by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the house of Abdul Latiff Mahomed Sallekhan, and on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage and beyond that is the house of Hasham Ebrahim.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 105 square yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8298, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward, No. 2594, and Street No. 14, and bounded on or towards the South by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Hormasjee Nowrojee Belgaumwalla, on or towards the North by the house of Bapujee Dorabjee Darnawalla, on or towards the East by sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Jehangirjee Rustomjee Dubash, and on or towards the West by Public passage, now known as First Marine Cross Lane.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazendari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at First Marine Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1-8298 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 2591 and Street No. 11, and bounded on or towards the South by First Marine Cross Lane, on or towards the North by sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the house of Mahomed Joosab, on or towards the East by a public passage, now known as First Marine Cross Lane, and beyond that by the vacant land belonging to Shaikh Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sulleman, and on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and the house of Zilekhanbai, widow of Alli Miya.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office, No. 79, Medows Street, Fort Bombay, or to the undersigned, Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 PACKAGES BLEACHED NAINSUK, ENGLISH. TAPE BORDER.

On FRIDAY, the 21st February, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press of Sheth Dosa Moosa at Vithalwady, by order of Sheth Chandmal Ghanshyamdas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Sheth Cheniram Jasraj:—

10 packages bleached Nainsuk No. 5000, of Greaves Cotton and Co., tape bordered, each of 150 pieces, 44 inches, 22 yards.

15 packages bleached Nainsuk No. 5000, of Greaves Cotton and Co., tape bordered, each of 150 pieces, 48 inches, 22 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th February, 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

QUALITY JEWELLERY AT ZAVERI BECHARDASS JHAVERCHAND & CO.

QUALITY JEWELLERS

ZAVERI BAZAR BOMBAY No. 2.

Our choicest designs and highest finish in ready-made articles of jewellery are an

EMBLEM OF QUALITY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 CASES CONGO RED COLOUR.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Mohanlal Narandas and on account and at the risk of Sha Jagmohandas Laxmidas.

5 cases each 100 tins Congo Red colour, Havan chap, each tin weighing 1 lb.
2 cases each 100 tins Congo red colour, Tiger, Lion Brand, each tin weighing 1 lb.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 ROUND WOODEN BEAMS BALIA PATAN MALBAR COAST PUNAI.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 11 a.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Oghadbhoy Neemji Mehta and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Fardunji Khursedji Modi and Sons.

54 Round Wooden Beams Balia Patan, Malbar Coast Punai Candies 214-0-13-7.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX. of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 24th and TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed Luggage and parcels, etc., consisting of, bags of C. P. goods, bales of gunnies, long cloth, brockade laces, one case locks, khat, glass bangles, asafoetida, one case varnish, abrak, brass, copper, aluminium and enamelled-ware, trunks and boxes, boots and shoes, old clothing, empty casks, bicycles, carved wood teapoy tops, indigo, medicines, empty drums, iron wires, electric insulators and plugs, umbrellas, grain, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 CASES JAPANESE RED SHIRTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraguilly at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Jammadas Harakhjee.

Ex. S.S. "Mitsuki Maru."
10 cases Japanese Red Shirtings No. 321.
Ex. S.S. "Yeroppa Maru."
15 cases Japanese Red Shirtings No. 321.
Ex. S.S. "Burma Maru."
10 cases Japanese Red Shirtings No. 321.
Ex. S.S. "Taiyan Maru."
4 cases Japanese Red Shirtings No. 321.
Ex. S.S. "Tosan Maru."
1 case Japanese Red Shirtings No. 321.
Ex. S.S. "Bombay Marn."
5 cases Japanese Red Shirtings No. 323.
Ex. S.S. Tenshin Maru."
5 cases Japanese Red Shirtings No. 323.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th Feb., 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

29, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 23RD FEBRUARY, 1919, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 23rd day of February, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 15, Mount Road, Mazagon (next to the Police Superintendent's Bungalow), very valuable teak and blackwood and carved household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, ice box, rich glass, porcelain and plated-ware, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, handsome tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, cabinets, silver show cabinets, file cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano by "John Brinsmaid", rich flower vases, table ornaments, rich carpets, pictures, iron bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, bicycle, talking machines, fire proof safe with stand, perambulator, fowl cage with hens, garden flower pots, canoe shaped victoria, waler mare, etc., etc.

The property of A. A. Webb, Esq., of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

Property of another gentleman:—
Rubber-tyred C. Spring Landeau and strong waler horse.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th February, 1919.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit, according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 20 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14-. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENTS IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No . . ." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE possess large stocks of leather Belting, Autoliquid Veneer "A spray" plugs emery grinder, Duratexleather steel chairs, white zinc powder, soap, filing cabinets, arm masts, steel typewriter tables, etc. Apply for further particulars to Messrs. BHAWANJI SHAMJI & Co., 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS AND ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone 707, Telegram "Autoford."

PETROL ECONOMISER (Automatic action). Guaranteed to save 10% to 40% petrol consumption. Easily fitted and lasts a lifetime. Proves itself in first 10 miles and pays for itself in a few weeks. Agents required throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on liberal terms. Full particulars on application to THE NEW MOTOR SPECIALITY CO., LTD., Post Box 871, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN. The well-known up-to-date Astrologer predicts yearly, monthly, daily events of life, marriage, gain and loss in speculation, etc., attends private calls. Send date, time and place of birth. WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay. 955

SITUATIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED for the Taj Mahal Hotel, two GOANESE HEAD COOKS. Good salary to qualified applicants. 915

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST, and one GENERAL CLERK, with knowledge of accounts and correspondence for a commercial firm. Apply with copies of testimonials, and salary expected to Box No. 233, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 902

WANTED—A well experienced CUSTOMS CLERK, good English. Salary Rs. 30. Apply Box No. 247, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 952

WANTED—2 SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS on initial consolidated pay Rs. 40. Apply with testimonials to DIWAN, Panna C. I. 871

WANTED—CLERKS with Banking experience for service in Bombay; also a good TYPIST. Write giving details of experience, etc., to:—The MANAGER, Bank of Baroda, Ltd., Hornby Road, Bombay. 873

WANTED—HINDU GODOWN-KEEPER, well acquainted with all electrical accessaries and also Hindu expert TYPIST with thorough knowledge of Shorthand. Apply stating salary expected with testimonials to Box No. 246, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 929

WANTED—A HINDU CLERK, knowing Gujarathi and English Correspondence and well versed in Gujarathi Accounts. Pay according to qualifications. Apply person, all with testimonials to Messrs. C. N. GAJJAR & CO., Lamington Road, Grant Road, Bombay, between 9 and 12 a.m., and 3 and 7 p.m. 921

WANTED—A smart (GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE) Hindu experienced correspondence clerk, having practical experience of managing an Import and Export office. Apply in own handwriting, qualification and salary expected to Messrs. MANILAL BALABHAI and Co., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 964

WANTED immediately for the Shipping Department of a New Line, a CLERK, a CASHIER, an ACCOUNTANT, a SECRETARY and a SHORTHAND-TYPIST, all experienced in the line. Lady Shorthand-Typist will be preferred. Apply Box No. 255, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 969

WANTED for the Translation Bureau of the "Osmania University", Hyderabad (Deccan), a TRANSLATOR from English into Urdu for books on Philosophy and Logic. Salary O. S. Rs. 300—40—500 a month, (O. S. Rs. 146 eq. to 100 B.G.) Only those who are well-versed both in Oriental and Occidental Philosophy should apply. Applications with necessary testimonials and specimens of translation work should be received by the 6th March, 1919, by The CURATOR, Translation Bureau, Hyderabad (Deccan).

SITUATIONS VACANT.

EXPERIENCED YOUNG LADY ASSISTANTS required for Ladies' Hosiery and Fancy Section in Drapery Department. Apply to The BRANCH MANAGER, Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Bombay. 937

WANTED—TYPIST, shorthand preferred, and CANVASSER for Import, Export business. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 249, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 957

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GENTLEMAN returning to England on business will like to take agencies and commissions. Communicate "Y" c/o Cox & Co., Bombay. 941

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER with practical experience offers his services as representative, salesman or working partner. Write Box No. 254, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 966

WANTED.

WANTED—UNORTHODOX HINDU COUPLE as SUB-TENANT for airy room at Khetwadi. Rent Rs. 30. Apply Box No. 248, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 956

WANTED—OFFERS for the supply of salt glazed stone ware articles of different diameters on or before the 1st March, 1919. For further particulars apply to the CHAIRMAN, CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST, Baroda. 946

FOR SALE.

COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE—A complete plant of 2,500 Spindles in one lot. Apply to Box No. 251, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 961

FOR SALE—One LANDAU with HORSE, complete, second-hand and in running order. For particulars apply to Box No. 253, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 965

FOR SALE—At half price, a quiet strong fast Waler, broken in Saddle and Harness, immediately. Apply Box No. 250, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 958

PHOTOGRAPHIC VOIGTLANDER'S double lens, big size suitable for Enlarging, Copying and Portrait Work. What offers. Apply Box No. 252, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 962

FRESH IMPERIAL MANSION H. B. PENCILS, the BEST for school and office use at Rs. 3-4 per gross. V.-P. charges extra, are offered now by THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE—GILLET BLADES—Rs. 2-12-0 per dozen; GILLET RAZOR Complete —Rs. 16/- each. Also Provisions and Toilet Requisites. Can be had from Messrs. L. MOTIRAM & SON, Army Contractors and General Merchants, Abdul Rehman Street, opposite the Mosque. 131

HIGH-CLASS HARNESS HORSES, HACKS and WELSH COBS, supplied at reasonable prices. Persons wishing to import a good sound English-bred horse, should communicate with the undersigned who has had much experience in the trade, and is just returning home from this country and knows the class of horse suited for it. For particulars apply Mr. NORMAN R. LLOYD, Garthmyl, Montgomeryshire, Great Britain. 907

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—

Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6.0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PLATTS BROTHERS' MACHINERY FOR SALE.

4 Roving Frames, 128 Spindles each.
4 Roving Frames, 120 Spindles each.
2 Roving Frames, 112 Spindles each.

All frames are complete in working order.

Apply to:—

The AGENTS.
The Ahmedabad Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd.,
Shahpur,
AHMEDABAD. 734

NOTICE.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

A Complete and systematic coaching in the Matriculation French course by Mr. D. V. SHRIKHANDE, B.A., (the late senior French Teacher, St. Xavier's H.S.) in the Ram Mohan English School (Prarthana Samaj), Girgaon, from February 21st, daily from 5-30 to 6-45 p.m. especially for the French students due next April. Apply between 8-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. 923

N. M. BHATHENA, B.S., F.C.S.
Consulting Chemist.
Chemical Engineer.
Oil and Soap Expert.
6/8, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY. 612

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the right of retail vend of Toddy for each shop separately, except the privileged shops, in the Town and Island of Bombay for the period of three years commencing from the 1st April, 1919, will be sold by Public Auction at the Town Hall at 12 noon (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 6th March 1919.

2. The conditions of sale and the form of license, etc., can be seen at the office of the Assistant Collector of Excise, Town Custom House, Bombay, on any working day during office hours.

W. C. SHEPHERD,
Collector of Bombay.
Bombay, 11th February, 1919. 914

NOTICE.

UNDER the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. Mussajee, Jafferjee, Government Auctioneers, will hold a Public Auction, at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 21st February 1919, at 2 p.m., of the following unserviceable stores:—

A large quantity of brass old pig, gunmetal pig, zinc pig, copper pig, aluminium pig, lead pig, metal pewter pig, phosphor bronze pig, axes pick head, felt old, leather old, shovels, old gunny, tape cotton old, canvas, tin old, barrowswheel, blankets old, anvils, of sorts. A large quantity of posootee old, cordage cotton old, vices, spades, steel cast scrap, iron wrought, steel mild scrap, mamooties, paulins of sorts, cordage hemp, rubber old, cooking pots, stoves, enamel ware, web old. A large quantity of jhools, rags, old cloth, ground sheets, old bamboos, old suttrangee, pipe hose, greese, packing cases, etc.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
963 Government Auctioneer.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 24th instant up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) for the purchase of coal ashes accumulated between 1st October, 1918, and 31st March, 1919, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Broad Gauge System and Branches.

Forms of tender can be had from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Re. 1 per each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.
Churchgate Street,
Bombay, 15th February, 1919. 932

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

NOTICE.

WITH effect from MONDAY, the 17th February, 1919, No. 16 Up Northern Express will leave Delhi for Bombay at 8-45 instead of at 9-20. The arrival time in Bombay remains unaltered.

M. W. FLEISCHER,
Ag.: General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th February, 1919. 826

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "TAMA MARU" having arrived on the 16th instant, from Java and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 17th Feb., 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "TAIAN MARU" having arrived on the 17th instant, from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bombay, 17th Feb., 1919.

THE INTERNATIONAL STORES

Is the cheapest wholesale and retail house for Perfumery Toilet requisites, Jewellery, Post Cards and Curios in Fort.

Gillet Blades saleable at Rs. 2/8.
Anzora Creams saleable at Rs. 1/4.
Proprietors HOTCHAND MOTUMAL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SORABJI DADABHAI DUBASH has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure, situate at Bawan Khane Lane, at Chowpatty, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3404 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 499, New No. 2478, Old Survey No. 665 and New Survey No. 7307 and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, which is secondly described hereunder, on or towards the East by the property of Karamsey Damji, on or towards the South by Chowpatty Road leading to Babulnath Temple and on or towards the West by the property of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust together with the messuages tenements dwelling houses bungalows and all other the buildings standing thereon all which are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D Nos. 2647 (1), 2648, Street Nos. 75, 77 and 79.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of leasehold land being part of the Gamdevi estate, of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, (known as Plot No. 91 of the said estate), situate at Gamdevi in the Walkeshwar Division of D Ward in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 1611 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by land of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust used or intended to be used as a service passage, on the East by land in the tenure or occupation of the Trustees of the Pathare Prabhu Charity, on the South-East by the property of Karamsey Damji and on the West by land of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7306 and are assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2649 (1), Street No. 81.

The above two pieces of land have been consolidated into one piece of land.

HIRALAL THAKORDAS & CO.,
967 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai REMATBAI, widow of Khoja Alimahomed Bhimji, of Sadar Bazar, Poona, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

(1) GULAMHUSEIN ISMAIL, of Bandra, in the Salsette Taluka, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Bandra, aforesaid, and (2) KARMALIBHAI BHIMJI, of Poona, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Sadar Bazar, Poona, two of the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this fifth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 5th day of February, 1919.
Messrs. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
970

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the Estate and effects of THAKER HIRJI MATHURADAS, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vithalwadi, outside the Fort ..... Deceased.

JAMNABAI, widow of Thaker Naranji Mathuradas, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, appointed to apply for Letters of Administration on behalf of Purshotamdas Naranji Mathuradas, a minor, nephew of the deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD

The 14th day of February, 1919.
Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
834

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PATANKAR AND CO., LIMITED AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated 9th day of January, 1919, confirming the reduction of the Share Capital of the Patankar and Co. Limited and Reduced and a Minute approved by the said Court showing the present capital and Shares of the said Company as fixed by the said Order have been registered by the Registrar of Companies Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1919.
M. V. GOKHALE,
Attorney for the Patankar & Co., Limited and Reduced.
968

NOTICE.

Re. ESTATE OF DINSHAW DOSSABHOY CURRANEE ..... deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims against the the estate of the abovenamed DINSHAW DOSSABHOY CURRANEE, late partner in the firm of Messrs. Dinshaw D. Currance and Co., Merchants and Commission Agents, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, deceased, who died at bombay, on or about the 20th day of March, 1918, and probate of whose will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 12th day of February, 1919, to Bai DINBAI DINSHAJI CURRANEE, widow of the said deceased (2) Dr. DADABHOY NOWROJI SAHER, and (3) Mr. BYRAMJI NUSSERWANJI KHARIWALLA, the executors named in the said Will are hereby required to send in their claims in writing to the said executors at the office of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., their Attorneys at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, after which date the said executors will proceed to administer the assets of the said deceased having regard to such claims only as may have been made or of which they may have received notice within the period aforesaid and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., the attorneys of the abovenamed executors.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1919.
WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executors.
972

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
SPLENDID NEW PICTURES
The Broadwest's Best Production
"A Turf Conspiracy"
A beautiful 5-reel drama.
Adapted from the famous novel by
NAT GOULD
and starring the famous artistes:
VIOLET HOPSON & GERALD ANES
Illustrating how greed for amassing wealth leads men to commit grave crimes and to suffer miseries in life.
BEAUTIFUL SCENERIES!
EFFECTIVE ACTING!!
EXCELLENT PLOT!!!
A Rollicking Comic
"RED, WHITE AND BLUE"
Laughter from beginning to end.
A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12, 8 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5
NOTE.—Tramway extended right up to the corner opposite Royal Opera House.

LET THERE BE NO MISUNDERSTANDING!
The Super-Film that has been universally acknowledged as the Last Word in the chronicling of the causes that led to the Great War—
"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"
—is available only for four days more in Bombay at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
Mr. Gerard's relentless exposures of the gigantic swindle that German Kultur attempted against humanity and civilisation, have stirred up human minds and human hearts to a pitch never before known.
Dense throngs at the Booking Offices every evening testify to the immensity and grandeur of this Film.
The Gaumont Graphic and a Comic in the Programme.
Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Bombay's Beautiful Picture Palace.
THE MAJESTIC
TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM
presents during this week second instalment
Episodes 3 & 4
OF THE UNIVERSAL'S AMAZING SERIAL
THE BULL'S EYE
featuring
Millions favourite
EDDIE POLO
Also
One more episode of our Mystery Serial
WHO IS NUMBER ONE?
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT 9-30
Frederic Shipman's
NEW FANTASTICS
PLAN AT ROSE Co.

Public Exhibition
of
Art, Industries, Needle and Fancy Work
in aid of
FAMINE RELIEF
under the distinguished patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR AND LADY LLOYD
promoted by
The Catholic Ladies' Association
ST. XAVIER'S HIGH SCHOOL HALL AND GROUNDS
Feb. 20, 21 and 22 (5-30 to 10 p.m.)
To be opened by H. E. Lady Lloyd.
ADMISSION, ONE RUPEE.
Children, Eight Annas.

Fancy Fair and Fete
The Wonderful Sixes. | Lucky Rings.
The Wheel of Fortune. | Tran-fo-mations.
The Angels' Rest. | Fish Pond.
The Vanishing Spirits. | Woodland Hotel.
St. Mary's Band —St. Xavier's Orchestra.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY
TO-NIGHT
Mrs. VERNON CASTLE
America's best-known woman in an entertaining comedy-mystery
"Mysterious Client"
A Patheplay in 5 acts.
Mrs. CASTLE is more charming than ever as the star of this interest-holding mystery play, which is a startling and vivid story of the under-world of the aristocracy.
PATHE GAZETTE.
"THE LADY-KILLER" (Comic.)
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."
TIME—7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m. daily
MATINEE—Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m
EXTRA SHOW—Every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

"EVERY INCH A THRILLER!"
That's what everybody says who sees the Second Instalment of Universal's High-Speed Serial
THE BULL'S EYE
now showing at
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET
Together with 11th EPISODE of "Who is Number One?"
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Feb. 10th.

	Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	1,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	..
,, Imports	9,000
Mid. American Spot	17.37
Egyptian F.G.F. sakels	27.30
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). .. { Mar. / May / July / Mar. / May	21.10 / 21.09 / 20.62 / 21.62 / 20.22
New Orleans opening 10 a.m. ..	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 10th:

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	16.80
March	15.22
April	14.04
May	12.68

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 10th:

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
Feb.	16.52
March	15.00
April	13.79
May	12.27
June	12.01
July	11.81
Aug.	11.55
Sept.	11.30

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Feb. 10th:

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	27.30

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 10th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.29
,, ,, Fully Good	14.79
,, ,, Fine	15.16
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	16.32
,, ,, Fully Good	16.82
,, ,, Fine	17.07
,, Broach Good	16.67
,, ,, Fully Good	16.92
,, ,, Fine	17.17

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 27th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..
,, Exports to Great Britain	7,000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal ..	14 1/2
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Feb. 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	15,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	..
,, ,, to Continent	..
Futures at New York Mar.	21.50
,, ,, May	20.47
,, ,, July	19.95
Spot Cotton at New York	25.00
,, ,, Orleans	27.00
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	22 00
,, ,, May	20.70

New York, Feb. 10th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
Futures at New York Mar.	21.66
,, ,, May	20.52
,, ,, July	20.12
Spot Cotton at New York	25.15
,, ,, Orleans	25.50
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	22.02
,, ,, May	20.60
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Nominal ..	15
Demand Bills	4.75.75
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Feb. 13th:

Futures at New York Mar.	22.16
,, ,, May	21.33
The New York market was closed yesterday.	
Spot Cotton at New York	25.65

New York, Feb. 14th

Futures at New York Mar.	22.30
,, ,, May	21.45
Spot Cotton at New York	.. mutilated.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 27th.

Bar Silver Spot Quiet.	48 7/16

London, Feb. 8th

Rentes 8%	64 3/4
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ... 6 ,, ...	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	3 1/4
,, 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½ %	59½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	53½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	70
Government Securities 3 %	60
Ex. On London at Paris Franco	25.97½

London, Feb. 11th:

Bar Silver Spot Steady	47 7/8

London, Feb. 12th:

Bar Silver Spot Steady	47 7/8

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 8th.

3½ % 1925—1928	..
4½ % 1925—1945	£99½
5 % New	£95

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Feb 6th

WHEAT:

Wheat Seeds No change.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£93
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£83
Copper Brazlers	132
Yellow Metal	1
Hard Speider	35

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Aug. Nominal	24/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July.-Aug: Sellers	28/6

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers	2/6
Plantation First Latex Crops April-June Seller	2/1½
Tone:—Dull.	

DIABETES OR ASTHMA.

RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

LADIES and Gentlemen suffering from Diabetes or Asthma must write to

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Feb. 17.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 571 for Fully Good Broach April-May, and quickly declined to Rs. 563. After touching Rs. 564½ the price dropped to Rs. 557 there being free sellers and few buyers. The rate then fluctuated between Rs. 559 and Rs. 556, and at 4 p.m. was Rs. 559½. The bazaar closed at this price. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 558 and after further fluctuations closed as under.

Ready cotton is quiet with only a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs
Fully Good M. G. Broach ..	..	April-May	557
Fully Good M. G. Bengal ..	..	March	419
Fine M. G. Oomras ..	..	,,	495

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 17TH Feb. 1919.

			Rs:
Fully Good M. G. Broach ..	..	April-May	560
Fully Good M. G. Bengal ..	..	March	414
Fine M. G. Oomras ..	..	March	500
Fully Good M. G. Oomras ..	..	March	470
Good M. G. Southerns ..	..	May-June	552

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F. G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal ..	447	437	422	407	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	410	430	415	400	,,
M.G. Khandesh	..	505	490	460	,,
M.G. Oomras No3	515	490	505	490	,,
M.G. Oomras No4	..	505	490	460	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 15th Feb. 1919.

Cotton	10 534 bales.
Wheat	1,574 Owts
Linseed	2 154 ,,
Rape, etc.	Nil
Gingellyseed	457 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,513 ,,
Castorseed	888 ,,
Rice	18,215 ,,
Myrabollams	2,568 ,,
Cottonseed	8 265 ,,
Mowrasced	28 ,,
Gram	35 ,,
Jowar	430 ,,
Maize	Nil
Barley	262 ,,

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Feb. 17th—5-30 p.m

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	77 0 0	11 6 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30 ..	76 0 0	11 4 0
,, Karachi Bangla	76 0 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
,, Cawnpore	11 0 0	11 8 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore ..	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed Brown Bold	12 4 0	12 12 0
,, Thin	11 14 0	12 6 0
Teelseed White 85-15	105 0 0	.. ..
,, Gajar 75-25	100 0 0	.. ..
,, Gajar 50-50	35 0 0	.. ..
,, Black	90 0 0	.. ..
Popyseed, White	15 8 0	16 0 0
Barley	55 0 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts	98 0 0	.. ..
Castorseed	65 0 0	13 4 0
Mowrasced	7 4 0	.. ..

Forward	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	8 7 8
Linseed May	13 1 6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 17th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 5½
Frcs. Demand	193
American Dollars	280
Hongkong ,, ...	213½
Shanghai	324½
Japan	145½
Singapore	167

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 15/16.
D. D. on London 1/6.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 201-8.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 144-8-0.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 142.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 210-8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 324.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 157.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal long-dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 92.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was inactive with hardly anything to report.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,125, Swan 590, Simplex 680, Shahpurji 120, Pearls 542½, Madhowji 2,090, Luxmi Cotton 1,800, Kohinoor 1,230, Currimbhoy 340, Kastoorchand 1,050, Ind. Bleaching 170, Finlay 487½, Fazulbhoy 712½, David 602½, Crescent 218½, Colaba 1,540, Century 427½, By. Cotton 605, By. Dyeing 1,510, Bundi 26½, Katni Ord. 260, Katni Defd. 1,360, Tata New Defd. 460 p, Tata Old Defd. 1,132½, Tata Ord. 105, Shivrajpur 38½, Alcocks 870, By. Burma 862½, By. Tramway 507½, By. Steam 337½, Tata Hydro: 1,230.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,125, Swan 590, Simplex 680, Shahpurji 121½, Pearls 545, Madhowji 2,095, Luxmi Cotton 1,810, Kohinoor 1,127½, Currimbhoy 340, Kastoorchand 1,065, Ind. Bleaching 165, Finlay 485, Fazulbhoy 710, David 602½, Crescent 221½, Colaba 1,540, Century 425, By. Cotton 600, By. Dyeing 1,510, Bundi 27, Katni Ord. 260, Katni Defd. 1,350, Tata New Defd. 470, Tata Old Defd. 1,130, Tata Ord. 237½, Shivrajpur 37-8, Alcocks 865, By. Burma 862½, By. Tramway 510, By. Steam 340, Tata Hydro

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF FEBRUARY, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD.

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

1747-18—Mehta D and L, Jamnadas Haridas a firm v Santlal Mangalsen a firm, Purnanand and Co, Part heard.

SHORT CAUSE.

25-19—Mehta D and L, Mathuradas Ramji and Co a firm v Bhikhaji Chimanlal a firm, Vachha and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

425-18—Ard H D and Co, The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd v Messrs Bhukandas Motilal and Co a firm, Pandia and Co.

432-18—Mans H M and Co, Manchershaw Pallanji Sethna v S Spinner and Co a firm, Mehta D and I.

1412-17—Pocha and Co, Nazerally Shamsuddin v Malwas and Co a firm, Mer K and Co.

1124-17—Moti and Devidas, Messrs † Roy and Co a firm v Messrs Surana Dalal and Co a firm, Edg G W and Co.

454-17—Wadia G and Co, Nowroji Rustomji Wadia v The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Crawford B and Co.

738-18—Payne & Co., Amir Ajam v. Makbul Jamal and anr, Dharamsi & Co.

63-18—Crawford B & Co., Bhagwandas Goverdhandas v. Shiavux Dinsha Daver.

1229-17—Edgelow G W & Co., Raghunathdas Hurjiwandas Kashiwalla and anr v. Hurgovandas Tulsidas and anr. Pandia & Co., Edgelow G W & Co.

433-18—Captain and V. Poorbai widow v Dhunji Nagsey, Matubhai J and M.

434-18—Kanga and S, The Akola and Mid India Sug and Mfg Co Ltd v Gilman and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

447-18—Merwanji K and Co, Dharma Narayen Seth Calangutkar and ors v Messrs Dhanjibhai Narandas a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

449-18—Mulji and Th, Ramlal Thandumal v Messrs Need and Co a firm, Sabnis and G.

580-16—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Harnandrai Fulchand a firm v Shamlal Gangaram and ors, Captain and V.

673-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Khursetji Jamshetji Sethna v Venkanna Elappa Balaram and ors, Pandia and Co.

326-18—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Chandulal Manilal and Co a firm v Bhimji Meghji, Shroff and D.

120-16—Payne and Co, Akherally Tajbhai Thaverbhai v Esoofally Jivaji and anr, Captain and V, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

724-18—Unwalla P and P, Bai Gangabai widow v Dama Anand and ors, Mehta D and L.

936-17—M B Chothia, Nakrabhai Jethabhai v Ghelabhai Mahasukhram and anr, Mehta D and L, Purnanand and Co.

352-18—Captain and V, Khimji Lalji and Co a firm v M A Kazrani, Shroff and D.

869-16—Madhowji K and Ch, Multanchand Laxminarayen v Kaluram Akhairam a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

522-18—Little and Co, Messrs J A Begbie and Co a firm v Cursondas Vussonji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

524-18—Captain and V, Lakhamsey Vardhman and anr v Narsinghdas Lakhatmal Mantri, Purshotam and Co.

525-18—Motichand and D, Messrs Jugjiwan Anandji a firm v Messrs Bhachubhai Tribhowandas a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

531-18—Captain and V, Meghji Ludha a firm v Khimchand Harakchand and ors.

549-18—Tyabjee D and Co, Messrs Binodiram Balchand a firm v Messrs J A Grant and Co a firm and ors, Daphtary F and D, Craigie B and C.

144-17—Tyabji D and Co, Haji Ismail Haroon v Sulleman Haji Ebrahim and ors, Kanga and S, M B Chothia.

950-17—Bhimji and Co, Messrs Goculdas Dossa and Co a firm v Messrs Jaxabhai Vishram and Co a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

1195-16—Mulla and Mulla, Piran Miya Hasan Miya and ors v Halunjibai widow and ors.

1043-17—Wadia G and Co, Muncherji Khursetji Khambatta v S B Raha and Son a firm, Pandia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

341-18—Pandia and Co, Ganesh Anand Sapre v T Hara and anr.

841-18—Tyabji D and Co, Bhagwandas Parashram a firm v Ramnarayen Ramshanker a firm.

1111-18—Khandvalla and Co, Ramgopal Buldeo v Badrinarayen Hiralal a firm.

1153-18—Sabnis and G, Jehanbux R Chichgar v Bapuji Rustomji Kerawalla, Unwala P adn P.

1307-18—Bhai K and G, Nagindas Lalubhai Kazi a firm v Dayabhai Gandabhai and anr, Hiralal Th and Co.

1573-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chimnirdur Motiram a firm v Messrs Manji Dossabhoy a firm.

1662-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Nagindas Lavji and Co a firm v B Cawasji and Co a firm, Little and Co.

1929-18—Motichand and D, The National Financing and Comn Corpn Ltd v Burjorji Cawasji Contractor, Little and Co.

1981-18—Edgelow G W and Co, Messrs Durante and Paul a firm v Popatlal P Kandolia, Maubhai J and M.

2000-18—Jamsetji R and D, Dayal Lalji a firm v Parmanand Karsandas a firm.

11-19—M V Gokhale, Haji Oomer Haji Namek v Ahmed Janga and anr, Kanga and S.

55-19—Payne and Co, Chhotalal Babansingh v Sah Bhogilal Chandoolal a firm, Amin and D.

81-19—Mulji and Tha. Chimanlal and Co a firm v S A Dias, Khambatta and Co.

95-19—Mehta D and L, Haridas Rowji v Messrs Shamlal Jagdishlal a firm.

97-19—Rustomji and G, Haridas Rowji v Hansraj Girdharlal a firm.

99-19—Mehta D and L, Haridas Rowji v S Subramanya Iyer.

101-19—Little and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Cassum Vishram.

102-19—Rustomji and G, Rajaji Lakhmaji and Co a firm v Ithernathji Ingtia, Mans H M and Co.

124-19—Malvi M R and Co, Messrs Choonilal Madanlal a firm v Messrs Vithaldas Jugjiwan a firm.

129-19—Ardesir H D and Co, Dayalal Motichand and anr v Govind P Damania.

132-19—Khandvalla and Co, Jadavji Virji Desai v Kanji Thakersey.

142-19—Crawford B and Co, Gill and Co a firm v Javerchand Coorji.

182-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Chunilal Vizbhukandas v Hiralal Lalubhai, Mans H M and Co.

204-19—Ragh N and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Tyeb v Shah Nathubhai Maganlal, Hiralal Th and Co.

260-19—Kanga and S, Frederick Victor Evans and anr v Colonel Louis Douglas Woolcombe, Payne and Co.

266-19—Merwanji K and Co, Moolchand Lalji and Co a firm v Galalchand Virji, Khandvalla and Co.

269-19—Merwanji K and Co, Alladina Ladak Damji v Essabhoy Lalji.

271-19—Little and Co, Aaron Abrahim Nissim v Abdul Aziz Elnushari, Captain and V.

288-19—Chitnis M and K, Fulchand Hirachand a firm v Khusaji Nathmal, Soonderdas and Co.

296-19—N C Dalal, Jugmohandas Laxmidas Sutaria v Kanayalal Rewashanker Joshi, Madhowji K and Ch.

299-19—Payne and Co, Nagindah Laloobhai a firm v Gordhandas Ishwardas a firm.

302-19—Kanga and S, Anandji Dayabhai a firm v Shah Vadilal Purshotam a firm.

315-19—Tyabji D and Co, Messrs Jivanlal Keshavlal a firm v Messrs Jeraj Champsey and Co a firm.

317-19—Mulla and M, Khairnisa Haji Jan Mahomed v Messrs Virchand Dalcharam a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

1601-18—Madhowji K and Ch. Badrinarayen Burdeodas v Kawirson Fulchand a firm.

1641-18—Daphtary F and D, Bhagwanlal Premji Worah and anr v Nagindas Seth.

1656-18—Bhai K and G, Ladhooram Sitaram a firm v Jagal Kishore Pyarilal a firm.

1899-18—Motichand and D, Messrs Jugjiwandas Motichand a firm v Messrs Gani Mahomed Jetpoorwalla.

FOR DISMISSAL UNDER RULE 103.

1586-18—Motichand and D, Messrs Jagjiwandas Anandji a firm v Messrs Jethabhai Kallianji a firm, Ardesir H D and Co.

1824-18—Sliamrao M and H, Shah Tricumlal Vadilal and Co a firm v B Mansingh and Co a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

1877-18—Merwanji K and Co, Dorabji Warden and Co a firm v oGrdhandas Narranji a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

1879-18—Payne and Co, Nagindas Laloobhai a firm v Lakhminarayen Gangadhar a firm.

1962-18—N C Dalal, Lakhmidas Gordhandas a firm v Abdul Tyabally Ismail Muskati a firm.

1980-18—Khandvalla and Co, Narrotamdas Ranchoddas a firm v Govindram Vallabhram a firm.

2027-18—Mehta D and L, Haridas Amersey a firm v Keshavji Hirji a firm.

2030-18—Mulla and M, Messrs Kharsandas Hirji a firm v Messrs Balmukhund Chandanmal a firm.

52-19—Payne and Co, Nagindas Laloobhai a firm v Haji Adam Haji Jia a firm.

54-19—Mulji and Tha, Gopi Kissra Jayanarayen a firm v Vithaldas Damodhar a firm.

85-19—Motichand and D, Ratilal Keshavji a firm v Himatlal Dayabhai a firm, Amin and D.

117-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Laxminarayen Gangadhar a firm v Dinshaw Maneckji a firm.

139-19—Vachha and Co, Messrs Motilal Ramchandra a firm v Messrs Jamnadas Mohanlal a firm, M B Chothia.

167-19—Ardesir H D and Co, Khimchand Kuberdas v Gordhandas Nathulal a firm.

287-19—Unwalla P and P, Cursondas Chapsey and Co a firm v Sha Meghji Velji, Pocha and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1154-17—Ragh N and Co, Messrs Amratlal Jamnadas v Messrs B G Gorio and Co a firm, Mer K and Co.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

C C 1561-18—Motichand and D, Messrs Elias Haji Oomer and Co a firm v Messrs Dwarkadas Kedarbux a firm, Payne and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

95-18—Tyabji D and Co, Vallabhdas Khimji Jairam v Nanji Soonderji, Mulla and M.

1831-18—Mehta D and L, M A Brothers a firm v Bhulaji Bhoormal a firm, Raghavaca N and Co.

405-17—Shrog and D, Pochaji N Heeramehta v Mulraj Khatao, Payne and Co.

1399-17—Madh K and Ch, Dharsi Hadhoo Desai and ors v Maganlal Laloo, Khandvalla and Co.

457-18—Pandia and Co, Messrs Keshavlal Bros and Co a firm v Messrs Mulraj and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

477-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Hiptoolla Abdul Hoosein v Abdul Kadar Noorbhai, Meerwanji K and Co.

482-18—Purnanand and Co, Sonibai v Tribhowandas Pragji and ors, Madhowji K and Ch, Amin and D.

489-18—Shamrao M and H, Popatlal Mulchand and anr v Luxmibai widow, M B Chothia.

91-18—Surveyor and Co, Waman Bapuji Mahant v Gopal Keshav Thakur and ors, Pocha and Co.

495-18—Pandia and Co, Messrs Keshavlal Bros and Co a firm v Messrs Divanchand and Co a firm, Kharas and Co.

506-18—Daphtary F and D, Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v Abdul Hoosein Tarachand and Co a firm and anr, Bhai K and G.

513-18—Payne and Co, Joshi Dhunji Moolji a firm v V Kantaswamy and ors, M B Chothia.

514-18—Vachha and Co, Bomanji Merwanji Wadia v Messrs Paddar Bros a firm, Mulla and M.

1918-18—Mans H M and Co, Umabai widow and ors v Dattatrya Ramchandra Bhandare and ors, Little and Co, Mans H M and Co.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM.

P P 19-18—In person, Haridas Vishram v Kanji Bhagwan and ors, Matu J and M, Part heard, 7-1-19.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 15th February, 1919:

LIABILITIES:

		Rs:
Capital		1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ..	1,24,01,743	
,, Deposits at Branches ..	83,35,381	
		2,07,37,124
Other Deposits		15,87,06,413
Post Bills		4,831
Sundries		12,50,753
Rs:		20 11,99,121

ASSETS.

	Rs:
Government Securities	2,86,41,715
Other Authorised Securities	10,71,940
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	3,67,43,583
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	6,11,28,098
Bills Discounted and Purchased ..	2,11 14,205
Dead Stock	13,37 872
Stamps	14,499
Bullion	
Balances with other Banks	4,00,964
Sundries	9,58,184
Cash	4,89,85,150
Rs:	20,11,99,121

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Feb. 17th.

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds Rs.	..	Rs. ..
Cash Certificates ,,	953-4	,, 8,43,831
Total ..	953-4	8,43,831

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 16

S. S. Chakla, Allen, Busreh, Feb. 8.
S. S. British Emperor, Feathers, Abadan, Feb. 19.

February 17.

S. S. Tama Maru, Yano, Yokohama, Dec. 15.
S. S. Taian Maru, Kubayashi, Kobe, Jan. 18.

DEPARTURES

February 17.

S. S. City of Marseilles, Miller, Liverpool via Karachi.
S. S. Ban Hong Liong, Benstead, Koweit and Bahrein.
S. S. Shakespear, Cubitt, Italy (for order)
S. S. City of Edinburgh, Morrison, London via Rangoon.
S. S. Linga, Cutbush, Karachi.
The following vessels obtained its port clearance yesterday.
S. S. Tenshin Maru, Yoshisakhi, Kobe, etc.
The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Hymechus for aCleutta, etc.
Steamer Chakla for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Tama Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Clan Ogilvy for Liverpood, etc.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain L. S. Allen, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 8th instant.

S. S. British Emperor: The Shaw Wallace Co.'s steamer British Emperor, 2,182 tons, Captain T. Feathers, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Abadan, with a cargo of liquid fuel oil in bulk, which port she had left on 9th instant.

S. S. Tama Maru:—The N. Y. K. Steamer Tama Maru, 1,839 tons, Captain Y. Yane, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, with a cargo of Sugar and quinine, which port she had left on December 18th.

S. S. Taian Maru:—The N. Y. K. Steamer Taian Maru, 1,849 tons, Captain Y. Kabayashi, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kobe, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 18th ultimo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday, from the Bombay harbour for Karachi via Kathiawar Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Tenshin Maru:—The N. Y. K. Steamer Tenshin Maru, 2,483 tons, Captain T. Yosnisakhi, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe via Hongkong and Shanghai, with a general cargo and 6 passengers.

The O. S. K. steamer Inaho Maru left Singapore on the 15th direct for Bombay and is due here on or about the 28th instant.

The O. S. K. steamer Burma Maru (outward bound) left Kobe on the 16th instant via Osaka.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Monday, 17th February, 1919.

Shed: Steamers.	Tons.	Destination:	Date*	Agents
PRINCES DOCK.				
B Hwakkun ..	1115	Suez	N F	.. H S Kazmad & Co
C & R Atna ..	2873	Surabaya	N F	.. W & A Graham & Co
K Barque Utopia ..	292	N F	N F	.. Sharif Hassum (owner)
L M Hymethus	2315	Calcutta	N F	.. M M & Co
N Dumra ..	762	P Gulf	20-2-19	.. M M & Co
O Chakla ..	1727	Busra	N F	.. M M & Co
Q Bashayan ..	100	N F	N F	.. J Mackintosh & Co
MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.				
Lunka ..	956	N F	N F	.. D R I M
HARBOUR WALL.				
Bahaduri ..	829	Mangalore	17-2-19	.. B S N Co
Mahanadi ..	549	N F	N F	.. B S N Co
Ponani ..	552	N F	N F	.. B S N Co
Iravadi ..	634	Karachi	18-2-19	.. B S N Co
Indravati ..	513	N F	N F	.. B S N Co
Oporto ..	460	Mangalore	19-2-19	.. B S N Co
VICTORIA DOCK.				
4 Khosrou ..	2422	S. & E. Africa	20-2-19	.. T Morrison & Co
6 Golden Gate	3016	Rangoon	17-2-19	.. M M & Co
12 Sofala ..	3486	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
16 Shanshtar ..	1718	—	Suez	.. P G S N Co
ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
1 Northbrook	2097	N F	N F	.. D R I M
2 Chenab ..	2157	Busra	17-2-19	.. D R I M
3 Bankura ..	1905	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
4 Banda ..	1899	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
5 Clifton Hall ..	2532	N F	N F	.. D R I M
6 Karaka an.	4289	N F	20-2-19	.. M M & Co
7 Merkara	519	London	22-2-19	.. M M & Co
8 Clan Ogilvy	3716	Liverpool	N F	.. J Finlay & Co
9 Varela ..	1932	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
10 Devanha ..	4755	N F	N F	.. M M & Co
11 City of Marseilles ..	5289	Liverpool via Karachi	17-2-19	.. K Nixon & Co
12 Khiva ..	5661	London	1-3-19	.. M M & Co
14 Urlana ..	3584	Busra	18-2-19	.. M M & Co
15 Ulemaroa .	2982	London	22-2-19	.. M M & Co
17 Ismaila ..	5265	..	15-2-19	.. M M & Co
Jetty End Loyalty ..	3082	N F	N F	T. S. Shaw & Co.
HUGHES DRY DOCK.				
Jeddah ..	2923	N F	N F	.. T Morrison & Co
HARBOUR WALL.				
British Emperor ..	2182	Abadan	20-2-19	.. Shaw Wallace & Co

*Probable date of departure.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 17.

S. S. Clan Ogilvy for Liverpool:—100 tons linseed cakes, Sanday and Co.; 500 cwts. senna leaves, S. D. Bassons; 52 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 10,000 cwts. linseed, Sanday and Co.

S. S. Khiva for London:—12 bales cow hides, W. and A. Graham; 108 bales goat skins, E. Mahamed and Sons; 42 bales goat sheep skins, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 62½ cwts. pepper, 34 cwts. ginger, 41 cwts. turmeric, 15 cwts. cardamons, Mohamedbhoy Busrai; 40 bales sheep goat skins, Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co.; 31 bales hemp, B. Hurbham; 650 cw's. buffalo horns, E. Mohamed and Sons; 100 bales hemp, Gokuldas Virji and Co.; 118 cwts. fennel seeds, V. Tejpal; 325 cwts. kissmiss, T. Kanji and Co.; 60 cwts. chutney, D. D. Baria; 30 casks, 30 bales goat skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 750 cwts. kissmiss, 84 cwts. cashewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 15 bales woolen cutting, M. A. Kayum; 11

HANDICAPS.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

(Handicap Horses 1st Division.)
Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000.

Mr. R. R. S.	Quarryman	9	13
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and Pechey	Llangeinor	9	8
Mr. Guthrie	Calder Vale	9	1
Mr. Guthrie	Thunder	8	11
Mr. J. Merven	Dersingham	8	11
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee	Triple Alliance	8	8
Mr. J. C. Galstaun	Oros	8	8
Mrs. J. L Ainsworth	Little Nan	8	5
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank	Brendan	8	4
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa	Mordennis	8	4
Mr. J. L. Ainsworth	Giacomi	8	2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Ardvreck	8	1
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar	Ballaghtobin	7	13
Mr. Guthrie	Sampier	7	12
Mr. M. Goculdass	William the Beau	7	6
Mr. M. Goculdass	Baronvale	7	6
Mr. R. R. S.	Kinsale	7	3
Mr. M. Goculdass	Cairngillan	7	0

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3 lbs.

THE WORLI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

(Handicap Horses 2nd Division.)
Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 800.

Mr. M. Goculdass	Camberley	10	2
Mr. R. R. S.	Waynflete	9	8
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank	Foolish Fancy	9	5
Mr. F. A. Tarrant	Resilience	9	1
Mr. Pine	Bellicose	9	1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Premiere	8	9
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa	Country Cricket	8	6
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda	Fire Finch	8	5
Mr. M. Goculdass	Cicatrix	8	5
Mr. A. Hope	Glasebury	7	10
Messrs. J. K. Irani	King's Head	7	3
Mr. Downes	Billy Bawn	6	13
Mr. Downes	Duet	6	10

Top weight not accepting, weights to be raised 4 lbs.

THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Distance miles.

(Handicap Horses 3rd Division.)
Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 400.

Mr. A. J. De Souza	Byculla	10	1
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa	Memento	9	10
Mr. A Hope	Hunyadi	9	8
Mr. A. J. De Souza	Claim A	9	7
Mr. E. A. Gubbay	Flotelle	9	2
Mrs. D. C. Robinson	Sanicola	8	5
Mr. S. D. Magarabi	Decorum	8	2
Mr. Arnold	(Sentimentalist) Nice Bird	7	4
Mr. Guthrie	Fugle Lady	7	0
Mr. S. A. Wahed	Saunterer	6	12
Mr. T. Tejpal	Adelajde II	6	7
Mr. N. Begmahomed	Mintspear	6	7

THE COLABA CUP.—Distance 1 mile.
(Handicap Horses 2nd Division.)
Winner, cup value Rs. 750; and Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun	Gunning	9	12
Mr. M. Goculdass	Camberley	9	11
Mr. R. R. S.	Cyanite	9	9
Mr. M. Goculdass	Gladiator	9	9
Mr. C. N. Wadia	Mazboot	9	6
Mr. Pine	Penny Pie	9	5
Mr. R. R. S.	Waynflete	9	3
Mr. P. B. Avasia	Redspear	9	3
Messrs. R. D. Sethna and Frank	Francis Armand	8	12
Mr. Theo. N. Walsh	Eagle's Nest	8	10
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa	County Cricket	8	8
Mr. R. R. S.	Footman	8	5
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa	Summer Thyme	8	4
Mr. N. Begmahomed	Sophie	8	4
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus	Red Quill	8	2
Mr. E. A. Gubbay	Little Trout	8	0
Aga Coochick Shah	Birthday Clothes	8	0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Royal Band	8	0
Mr. Guthrie	Royal Ambition	7	13
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Premiere	7	12
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda	Country Lad	7	11
Mr. Kelso	Miss Rollestone	7	8
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa	Enchantment	7	7
Mr. N. Begmahomed	Bright Bird	7	4
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla	Athlete	7	2
Mr. Sorabjee Rustomjee	Lucky Queen	7	0
Mr. A. Hope	Kim III	7	0
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior Philanthropist		7	0
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Bed-spread Javelin	6	8
Mr. Garrick	Vice Chamberlain	6	7

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

(Handicap Arabs I & II Division.)
Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 800.

Messrs. Dara Cowasji and Arnold	Red Cross	10	3
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Collingwood	9	12
Mr. Ali bin Talib	White Silk	9	8
Mr. R. R. S.	Dartmoor	9	0
Mr. M. Goculdass	Four Aces	8	11
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed	Defender	8	4
Mr. F. M. Garda	Nizam-ul-Mulk	8	1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Zuheir	7	10
Mr. N. R. Bolia	Mooltan	7	8
Mr. E L. F. de Soysa	Lord Roseberry	7	8
Mr. N. Jehangir	Saidan	7	7
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Red Prince	7	7
Mr. S. A. Wahed	Osprey	7	4
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Fury	7	4
Mr. Bennett	Balloon	6	12
Messrs. M. T. & M. Shaffi	Sufwat	6	7
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla	Silver Streak	6	7
Mr. M. Goculdass	Mettle	6	7
Mr. Goolam Esmail	Powerful	6	7

If top weight accepting is under 9-7 it will be raised to that weight, and the others in proportion.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1½ miles.

(Handicap for Arabs II Division.)
Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

Mrs. Dara Cowasji	Quantity	9	5
Mr. A. K. Dakayel	Ferry Boat	9	4
Maj. Khusru Jung Bahadur	Amir Aswad	9	4
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan	Red Prince	9	0
Mr. Nasim Saleh	Good Morning	8	12
Mr. Roosi	Excelsior	8	12
Mr. Ali bin Talib	(Merrily) Hakum	8	11
H. H. Maharanee of Cooch Behar	Union Jack	8	9
Mr. Heath	Launceston	8	7
Mr. J. N. De Souza	Investor	8	5
Mr. Reuben Solomon	Dictate	8	5
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Palermo	8	3
Mr. Nasim Saleh	Black Ivory	8	3
Mr. E. L. F. de Soysa	Argonaut	8	2
Mr. M. Goculdass	Rose Hill	8	1
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim	Angler	7	13
Shaikh Jasim Ebrahim	Edward	7	13
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee	Good Luck	7	11
[illegible]	Cingalee	7	11
[illegible] Obaidulla	Look Out	7	9
[illegible]urgany	All Joy	7	7
[illegible]owfik Esmail	Ajmer	7	5
[illegible]. Pine	(Conscription) Caulkey	7	0

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1½ miles.

(Handicap for Arabs II Division.)
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 200.

Mr. Guthrie	Confidence	9	0
Mr. Abdulla Nasar	Welcome	8	13
Mr. J. K. Irani	Chrysanthemum	8	12
Mr. Amritlal D. Vakil	Victor	8	11
Mr. Dale	Colonial	8	10
Maj. Sir G. Beaumont	Duhallow	8	9
Mr. R. H. Gahagan	Devildom	8	9
Mr. M. Goculdass	Salsette	8	7
Mr. Abdoola Faras	Chieftain	8	7
Messrs. Noble and Pine	Tasmania	8	6
Mr. Bennett	Second String	8	6
Mr. P. A. Stewards	Fairy Gold	8	5
Mr. A. K. Dakayel	Countermark	8	2
Mr Garrick	Rainbow	8	2
Mr. Syed Rashid	Winning Post	8	2
Mr. Mahomed Mustafa	Chairman	8	0
Mr. Fahad bin Saif	Sir Martin	8	0
Mr. S. D. Magarabi (Rage)	Tookaram	8	0
Mr. Linder	Port Arthur	7	13
Mr. A. K. Dakayel	Tankard	7	10
Mr. Munim	Ormuz	7	9
Mr. Abdoola Faras	Napier	7	9
Mr. A. K. Dakayel	Bolt Away	7	8
Mr. Hajee Jaffer	Fattahabad	7	6
Mr. Leonard	National	7	3
Mr. A. R. Irani	Duke of Connaught	7	0
Mr. D. C. Cooper	Ayr Laddie	7	0
Mr. H. D. Dixton	Tired Tim	7	0

Forfeits for the above races due if not struck out by 8 a.m. to-day.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the entries for the Bombay 9th Extra Meeting, close at 4 p.m. to-day.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

HILDRETH'S BRILLIANT PERFORMANCES.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

The Bengal Presidency Athletic Association held its twenty-second championship meting at the Calcutta Cricket Club ground in the Eden Gardens on Saturday. Owing to counter-attraction in the shape of the Calcutta seventh extra meeting the attendance at the Sports was not very large. This being the first championship meeting held since the outbreak of the war attracted a large number of competitors. Performances, if they did not come quite up to the pre-war standard were certainly very creditable and some exceedingly close finishes were witnessed. In the 200 yards amateur championship W. R. Hildreth of the Y. M. C. A. beat the Indian amateur record of 23 seconds made by R. H. Leaden at the meeting of 1911 and 1913 by one-fifth second. His Excellency the Governor arrived towards the end and handed over the prizes to successful competitors. The following are the details.—

HUNDRED YARDS AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

W. R. Hildreth Y. M. C. A. ... 1
P. Knight C. F. C. ... 2
F. Rosetti Y. M. C. ... 3
Time—10 2/5 secs.

HUNDRED YARDS BRITISH ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Sgt. Stephenson, King's Regiment, Quetta ... 1
Cpl. H. Honeyman
1st G. B. Bedford Regt., Delhi ... 2
Pte. H. Ward 1/25 London Regt., Jullunder ... 3
Time—10 3/5 secs.

HUNDRED YARD INDIAN ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Havildar Main Singh, 93rd Burma Infantry Ry., Delhi ... 1
Naik Maung Dwe, Burma Rifles Secunderabad ... 2
Time—10 4/5 secs.

HUNDRED YARDS SCHOOL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

A. Zorab—St. Xaviers ... 1
M. Francis St. Xaviers ... 2
P. Coelho, St. Joseph's ... 3
Time—12 1/5 secs.

320 YARDS SCHOOL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

J. J. Bose L. M. S. College ... 1
Daniel Paul, Bishop's School ... 2
C. Sarkies, La Martinieres ... 3
Time—25 2/5 secs.

20 YARDS AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

W. R. Hildreth Y. M. C. A. ... 1
P. Knight, C. F. C. ... 2
F. Rosetti Y. M. C. A. ... 3
Time—22 4/5 secs.

HALF MILE INDIAN ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Havildar Main Singh 93rd Burma Infantry, Delhi ... 1
L. N. Wassaka Singh 1-9/th Punjabees, Kamptee ... 2
Naik J. C. Nath 49th Bengalees Dum Dum ... 3
Time—2 mts. 8 secs.

1,000 YARDS BRITISH ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Lce.-Cpl. Smith, North Staffords, Nowshera ... 1
Sgt. Jones, London Regt., Jullunder 2
Sgt. Robert, King's Regt., Quetta ... 3
Time—2 mts. 24 secs.

BOY SCOUTS' RELAY.

La Martiniere ... 1
Bengal Boy Scouts ... 2
Calcutta Boys' School ... 3

HIGH JUMP FOR SCHOOLS.

A Wittenbury, St. Joseph's ... 1
A Berry—St. Joseph's ... 2
Z Stephen, La Martiniere ... 3
Height—4ft. 11½inches.

600 YARDS BRITISH ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Lce.-Cpl Smith, North Staffords, Nowshera ... 1
Lt. Jarman, St. South Lancashires Quetta ... 2
Sgt. Jones, London Rgt. Jullunder... 3
Time—1 min. 16 1/5 secs.

440 YARDS INDIAN ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Havildar Mian Singh, 93rd Burma Infantry, Delhi ... 1
Naik Do ... 2
Jamadar Maung Myit 70th Durma Rifles, Secunderabad ... 3
Time—54 4/5 secs.

120 YARDS AMATEUR HURDLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

W. R. Hildreth Y. M. C. A. ... 1
E. Craig Williams, St. Xavier's ... 2
A. K. Vanspall (unattached) ... 3
Time—16 3/5 secs.

2 MILES BICYCLE RACE.

E. J. Warren 1/25th London Regt. ... 1
S. Parkinson, do. ... 2
R. C. Bayley (unattached) ... 3
A very close race between the 1st and the 2nd.
Time—5 mts. 26 3/5 secs.

HIGH JUMP AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

F. K. Mitter St. Xavier's ... 1
B. D. Chatterjee Y. M. C. A. ... 2
J. Vallis, North Point College, Darjeeling ... 3
Height—5 ft. 8 1/2 inches.

440 YDS. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

W. R. Hildreth, Y. M. C. A. ... 1
P. C. Banerjo, Bengal Vety College... 2
P. Knight C. F. C. ... 3
Times—51 3/5 secs.

40 YARDS BRITISH ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Lce.-Cpl. Smith, North Staffords, Nowshera ... 1
Lieut. Jerman, 1st South Lancashires, Quetta ... 2
Sgt. Mesley, 1/25th London Regt. Jullunder ... 3
Time—51 4/5 secs.

440 YARDS SCHOOL CHALLENGE SHIELD.

J. K. Bose L. M. S. College ... 1
L. Deane St. Xaviers ... 2
D. Paul Bishop's School ... 3
Time—58 3/5 secs.

ONE MILE, INDIAN ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Naik Gulap Khan 1/90th Punjabees, Kamptee ... 1
Havildar Ram Singh 48th Pioneers, Jhansi ... 2
Havildar Amersingh 93rd Burma Infy. ... 3
Time—4 mts. 54 4/5 secs.

ONE MILE BRITISH ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Lce. Bdr. O'Connor No. 6 M. B. A. Peshawar. ... 1
Sgt. Roberts, Kings Regt., Quetta... 2
Pte. Needham, Duke of Wellington's, Burma ... 3
Time—4 mts. 39 secs.

HALF MILE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.

P. C. Bannerji, Bengal Vety College ... 1
N. D. Jacob (unattached) ... 2
Time—2 mts. 16 2/5 secs:-

ONE MILE RELAY BRITISH ARMY.

South Lancashires ... 1
1/25th London Regt. ... 2
1st Duke of Wellington... ... 3

SCHOOL RELAY RACE.

St. Xavier's ... 1
La Martiniere ... 2
Calcutta Boys ... 3
The London Missionary Institution was the first but was disqualified.
Time—36 3/5 secs.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP RELAY RACE.

E. B. S. Railway Sports Club (walk-over).

PUBLIC MEETING AT BROACH.

BLACK BILLS AND EXCESS PROFITS BILL CONDEMNED.

(From our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Feb. 6.

At a public meeting held in Broach under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Ambashanker Uttamram Mulji, on the 5th instant, the following among other resolutions were passed:—

"That this public meeting of Broach citizens emphatically protests against the introduction of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill and the Criminal Law Emergency Powers Bill, by the provisions of which it is proposed to arm the Government and its Executive officers with novel and unheard-of powers of the most dangerous description, striking at the root of the liberties of the people, and involving an unwarrantable and unnecessary interference with their fundamental rights.

"Some of the provisions of the proposed Bills represent a departure from sound principles, relating to evidence and procedure, in the administration of criminal justice, which are essential for the ascertainment of the proof guilt and for the protection and safeguarding of the innocent. This meeting is strongly of opinion that, if legislation of such a retrograde and repressive character is passed, the effect on the public mind and the relation between the Government and the people will be most disastrous.

"That the citizens of Broach, in a public meeting assembled, do respectfully protest against the contemplated Excess Profit Tax Bill to be introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council on the following grounds:—

(a). That it is against the declared pledge given by the late Finance Member that the tax would only be levied if the war was protracted. (b) That the tax is likely to cause great discontent amongst the people when tranquility and peace should reign after the war. (c) That the after effects of the war have resulted in a sudden depreciation of industrial and textile concerns, and in their manufactured goods, causing heavy losses, and that what the capitalists earned, they lost in the stocks held by them. (d) That the tax is likely to retard all industrial advancement, and that instead of such a burden Government should help and encourage industries which are in their infancy.

HIGH PRICES.

"That the citizens of Broach, in public meeting assembled, respectfully request Government to grant facilities for conversion of currency notes into rupees and small coins, for which the public are put to great hardship and inconvenience. No difficulty is experienced in Bombay, but in the mofussil districts the inconvenience amounts to distress, and causes dislocation in trade. Poor people have to accept discount in notes of small denomination, and it is humbly prayed that coins may kindly be freely supplied to the banks, treasuries, and sub-treasuries to relieve this grievance.

"That the citizens of Broach, in a public meeting assembled, respectfully pray to Government that the undue restrictions in the controlling of food-grains and grass be removed, inasmuch as it causes confusion and waste of time and that Government may control the selling prices only so as to stop profiteering and cornering. That the restrictions in passes and transports should be abolished, and Government should release all waggons for transport of grass and food grains in priority to other goods; and strict control kept on the railways so that the railwaymen may not resort to undue impost. That it is believed that the abnormal high prices have been due more to unnecessary restrictions and controlling and to shortage of waggons than to the actual shortage of food and grass supplies."

CONGRESS PRESIDENTIAL PROCESSION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the Government of India has in answer to a question by the Hon. R. B. B. D. Shukul given the official excuse for stopping the proposed procession in honour of the President-elect of the Indian National Congress in December last, it may not be out of place to recapitulate the facts and thus give the public an opportunity of judging for itself as to whether the action of the Deputy Commissioner in restricting the route was based on any solid ground.

The first application for license was made on the 13th December 1918 by the General Secretary in charge to have the procession from the railway station via the Burn Bastion Road, Kharvi Baoli, Chandni Chowk and Lothian Road. The Reception Committee considered that these were the most important roads and a procession to be worth the name should pass through these quarters. They specially avoided the more congested roads the Egerton Road, Chaori Bazar and Dareeba. In reply to this the Superintendent of Police wrote on the 18th December that "such a license cannot be granted", but offered to issue a license in case the procession was carried through one of the following routes: viz., straight from the railway station to the Hindu College by the eastern road running parallel to the railway lines. Lothian Bridge, Hamilton Road and Kashmere Bazar, or by the western road similarly running an over the Dufferin Bridge, Hamilton Road and Kashmere Bazar. It may be observed that the suggested routes are not inhabited, except by a few employees of the E. I. R. on the one side and the Empire Picture Palace on the other, and a few petty shopkeepers in the Kashmere Bazar and a few low class prostitutes in Hamilton Road. No self-respecting Reception Committee could accept either of these routes.

A few members of the Reception Committee then interviewed the Deputy Commissioner who declined to grant the route originally suggested and the reason for this refusal appeared from his conversation to be that it would seem more or less of a "State Entry." He however agreed to modify his previous order and allow the process on through the Queen's Garden and then east through half the Chandni Chowk. The Reception Committee desiring to meet the authorities half way suggested as a compromise to be allowed to take the procession through Queen's Road, Sarai Ahmed Pai, Fatepuri, Chandni Chowk and Lothian Road to Hindu College. The Deputy Commissioner however intimated through the Superintendent of Police that he could not alter his previous decision. The Reception Committee then sought the help of the Chief Commissioner and the Viceroy, and sent a copy of the full correspondence to both but unhappily no reply was vouchsafed by either. The feeling in Delhi was so strong over this point that the Reception Committee had to give up the idea of taking the President in procession.

It will thus be clear that the apprehension of a disturbance during the progress of the procession hinted by Sir William Vincent as being an indirect possibility is an afterthought.

Perhaps, it would be proper to point out that marriage processions are ordinarily allowed to pass through the Chandni Chowk via Fatehpuri on to Khari Baoli or Sarai Ahmed Pai without the slightest objection from any quarter. It is well known that all sections of the Indian community including Hindus and Mohamedans were working whole-heartedly for the success of the Congress and one is simply at a loss to understand whence the disturbance could possibly come. It would be interesting to know what "section of educated opinion" thought that the Government action was the only possible course open. In fact a crowded and indignant meeting was held on the 23rd December. Every section both educated and uneducated of the community of Delhi was fully represented and it protested most strongly against the high-handed and unreasonable attitude of the local authorities. One can easily exclude a few sycophants and tuft-hunters and it is a pleasure to see that these gentlemen also have their uses after all.

The route which the Reception Committee finally suggested consisted to a very great extent of the shops of the members of the Reception Committee and was the only next best route for the big procession that was expected.

It will be evident that the authorities did not take the slightest trouble to understand the spirit or the requirements of the situation, otherwise the lame excuse of a disturbance would not have been brought in.

A DELHIWALA.

CITY'S DECLINING MORTALITY

169 DEATHS ON SUNDAY.

The total mortality in Bombay was 169 on Sunday as against 113 on the corresponding day of last year. Cholera registered 24 attacks and 18 deaths and small-pox 3 attacks and 5 deaths on Sunday.

VICEROY AT KAPURTHALA.

APPRECIATION OF STATE'S WAR SERVICES.

(Associated Press.)

KAPURTHALA, Feb. 16.

At the State Banquet held at Kapurthala on the 15th February 1919, H. E. the Viceroy said:—

Your Highness has alluded to the war record of Kapurthala Imperial Service Troops, a record of which any State might well be proud. The quality of your Highness' troops is shown by the long list of distinctions gained by the officers and men of the, Kapurthala Infantry during the 3½ years of arduous campaigning in unhealthy surroundings and a particularly difficult country against a determined and elusive enemy. The Regiment was complimented for its excellent work by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, East African Expeditionary Force, and several of its officers received various distinctions. Major-General Sardar Pooran Singh was awarded a C.I.E., Colonel Nihal Singh the Officer Commanding the regiment received the 2nd class of the Order of British India, and one Indian the Distinguished Medal, ten Meritorious Service Medals and one French Medal Militaire were won by various non-commissioned officers and men. Not only has the Kapurthala Infantry distinguished itself in the manner I have described but the State has supplied the large number of 4000 recruits for the ranks of the Indian Army at a considerable cost. But the man-power has not been the only direction in which Kapurthala has helped towards the defeat of the enemies of the British Empire. Your Highness has caused early 12 lakhs to be invested in various war loans, English, Indian and French and cash contributions have been made on a considerable scale to various charitable and other funds connected with the prosecution of the war. In recognition of the services rendered by the Kapurthala State, your Highness' salute was raised to 13 guns, and the share taken by Your Highness in the results achieved was recognised by the grant of a personal salute of 15 guns and of the rank of Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army. Your Highness' third son Captain Kunwar Amarjit Singh also worthily upheld the military traditions of the Kapurthala House by serving in France with the 3rd (Lahore) Division and in recognition of his services received the honorary rank of Captain in the Army, while Bahadur Sardar Abdul Hamid, Your Highness' Chief Secretary, was made an officer of the Order of the British Empire for his meritorious services in connection with the war.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE.

Lord Hardinge during his visit to Kapurthala in 1913 remarked in terms of appreciation on the able manner in which the administration of the State was conducted and dwelt on the success of your Highness' efforts in this direction as worthy of all praise. I am glad to learn that the State continues to enjoy the benefits of Your Highness' wise and progressive rule, that the system of administration has earned the gratitude and contentment of your people, and that the finances of the State are in a flourishing and prosperous condition. Your Highness has recently given one more proof, though none was needed, of the loyalty of the Kapurthala State to the British Government during the recent troublous times through which the Punjab passed as a result of the influx of seditious agitators and returned emigrants. The State co-operated wholeheartedly with the Punjab Government in its efforts to extirpate the crime and to bring the guilty to justice. The movements of such of these persons as entered the State were kept under careful surveillance and the efficiency of the State police was demonstrated by the success which was achieved. The success of Your Highness' policy in utilising local talent in the service of the State has been justified by the results attained. I learn with satisfaction that except for a few technical officers all the officials of the State belong to local families and that many of them have been educated in Europe at the expense of the State. The heir apparent devotes himself generally to the service of the State while Your Highness' second son has been a judicial officer and your third son is now the Director of Police and Education.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I need say no more to demonstrate the admirable results of the sagacious and far-sighted policy adopted by His Highness in all branches of the administration of this State. I ask you now to drink to the health of our distinguished host His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala and to the continued prosperity of the Kapurthala State.

COLABA MILL DISTURBANCE

MILL-HANDS HEAVILY FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday, Mr. H. P. Dastur, Additional Magistrate, gave his decision in the case in which Inspector Sykes charged (1) Maruti Bala, (2) Maruti Krishna, (3) Kanu Maruti, (4) Nana Manaji, (5) Sakharam Sabaji (6) Natia Tatia and (7) Ramji Bhima, mill-hands employed at the Colaba Land Mills, with being members of an unlawful assembly whose common object was to induce by means of criminal force the men of the spinning department of the mills to desist from working in the mills. Superintendent Canty prosecuted, while Mr. Vijayakar, pleader, appeared for some of the accused.

The Magistrate, convicting the accused, said the question of punishment had worried him not a little. On the one hand, he had to see that violence could not be tolerated and that peaceful citizens were not put in fear of their lives and limbs by others. On the other hand, the accused were not ringleaders. The latter had kept themselves carefully away and seemed to have worked upon the minds of these ignorant and illiterate people. They had partly succeeded in their object. The fifth and sixth accused were more or less lads, aged 17 and 18, and so was also the seventh accused, who was a lad of 17. The fourth accused appeared not to have taken any active part and seemed to be penitent. The first and second accused had their heads broken, and there was [illegible] fact that all the accused had been already three days in custody. So, the Magistrate thought that on the whole the ends of justice would be amply met if he inflicted a heavy fine on them. He sentenced the first and second accused to a fine of Rs. 60 each, in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment; the third to a fine of Rs. 50 in default, to twenty-five days' rigorous imprisonment, and the other accused to a fine of Rs. 40 each, in default to twenty days' rigorous imprisonment.

FAMINE RELIEF IN POONA DISTRICT.

AN APPEAL FOR HELP.

The Poona District Famine Relief Committee have issued the following appeal:—

You are probably aware that on the 12th December, 1918, a Committee under the name of the "Poona District Famine Relief Committee" was formed to organize measures for the administration of relief throughout the affected parts of the District. Many of the leading citizens and merchants of Poona are on this Committee; while a number of volunteers and respectable gentlemen willing to work are coming forward to bear their share in the heavy task of trying to save human and animal lives. Taking into consideration the relief work undertaken by this Committee, the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund were kind enough to make a handsome contribution to begin with, and the Committee expects further substantial help from the same quarter. His Highness the Chief of Bhor has very kindly placed at the Committee's disposal a grass-producing "kuran" and has further agreed to restrict the sale of kirbee produced within his territory to this Committee alone. A good many citizens of Poona and some gentlemen from the mofussil have also handsomely contributed to the Committee's funds. With these resources the Committee have opened two cattlefeeding camps, one in the Khed and the other in the Haveli Taluka, while arrangements are being made to have a number of volunteers trained at Dhond in the preparation of prikly pear fodder; and steps will shortly be taken to run cattle feeding camps in other parts of the district. The Committee are also arranging to have prickly pear fodder kept ready for distribution at the Committee's office (Sadashiv Peth). A cheap-fooder shop where cotton-seed and kirbee are being sold at rates cheaper than those obtaining in the local markets has been opened; while steps have been taken to irrigate a large area by means of an oil-engine installed on the banks of the river Pavana and thereby put on the market green-fodder of makai, khondi and kadwal to meet the stress falling on the agriculturists towards the middle of the season. Mr. Perceival the District Judge, Mr. A. S. A. Westropp the Collector and Mr. Macmillan his personal Assistant, Dr. Harold H. Mann the Director of Agriculture and all the other officers of both the Revenue and the Agricultural Departments are in full sympathy with the Committee's object and have been lending their hearty support and co-operation to this work.

This is what the Committee have so far been able to do. There remains, however, much to be done yet; and further progress must in a large measure necessarily depend on public support so essentially needed for uplifting a cause so noble,—a cause before which all shades of opinion automatically disappear; a cause before no human heart remains unmelted. Need the Committee then make an appeal for help? Will not all hands charitably bent, join together of their own accord to swell the resources of this Committee and thus enable them to cope successfully with a problem so vast, so intricate and difficult to be dealt with? They will, it is our hope. We therefore approach you with the hope that you will extend your help to this Committee both by subscribing liberally to the Committee's funds and by lending your valuable support and co-operation.

Any information that may be required in connection with the Committee's activities can be had at their office (202 Sadashiv Peth, Poona City), all communications being addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Poona District Famine Relief Committee.

DEMOBILISATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter regarding Demobilisation in your issue of to-day, I am in a Garrison Regiment through no cause of my own as I am only one amongst others who have been in action and I think it is unfair to say that we are away from the roar of battle. They were glad of the Contemptibles in 1914 and I think is unfair to us to be kept out here as the majority of our colonial troops who came up in '14 are back in their home again and I don't think there was any Garrison Regiments formed in 1914. Trusting this may catch the eye of a few more Contemptibles like myself who have done their periods as asked for and are being retained against our will. Trusting you will publish at an early date.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO IS FED UP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Re the War office demobilisation announcement in your issue of the 13th instant, I think those responsible for it would be well advised to look up a few facts. In the first place it speaks of Garrison Battalions who left England in 1914. I think I am right in saying that Garrison Battalions did not exist in 1914, and were not formed till 1915. Secondly, it goes on to say that they have not seen the excitement of battle. Is the War office aware of the fact that Garrison Battalions are composed of a large number of men who were rendered unfit for active Service again, through wounds and other causes received in battle? Sir in my estimation this second item is an insult to a man who is at present serving in a Garrison Battalion and is wearing wound stripes or any of the present war decorations. The least the War office could do when making announcements is to give credit, where it is due.—Yours, etc.,

GARR. BATT.

OMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

ils for Singapore, China, and Japan per S.S. "Tenyo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

Millowners' Association Special General Meeting, Grahams Building, Fort, 3 p.m.

Western India Lawn Tennis Championships

WEDNESDAY, February 19.

Bank of India, Ltd., Annual General Meeting 3 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting 4.10 p.m.

Western India Lawn Tennis Championships

THURSDAY, February 20.

Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.

Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Navsari Building, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb 21.

S.S. "Scalda with English mails of 23rd ultimo expected to arrive 5 p.m.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Manilla and Hongkong via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 28.

Masonic Ball, Poona Gymkhana Club, 9 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Precious Chinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

CHENOY.—February, 15th, of Typhus Zindjan Persia, Capt. Feroze, B Chenoy, I.M.S., son of Mr. Bapujie Eduljee Chenoy of Secunderabad (Deccan), aged 31.

BAND AT P. V. M. GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, (I. D. F.) will play this evening at 6-15 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The S. S. "Sealda" with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Friday next.

INCOMING LETTER MAIL.

The mail steamer "Aranda" which left London on the 31st ultimo and has on board letter mail of the 31st ultimo arrived at Port Said on Saturday the 15th instant.

TEACHING OF ASTRONOMY.

Under the auspices of the Teachers' Association, Mr. J. D. Bharda, Principal, New High School, will deliver a lecture on "The Teaching of Astronomy" in the St. Xavier's College Hall at 6 p.m., to-day.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from Messrs. Sorrel and Co., the well-known florists and perfumers of Colaba Causeway, one of their elegant set of wall calendars, which they are presenting to their customers.

DAS-NAVMI CELEBRATIONS.

At the Das-Navmi celebrations to be held under the auspices of the Utsav Mandal, Bombay, on Monday the 24th instant, Rao Bahadur Chintaman Vinayak Vaidya, late Chief Justice, Gwalior, will deliver the address of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Figures in the text of Deferred messages can be accepted until further orders. This arrangement is not applicable to France, French Colonies, Sweden Denmark, China, Brazil, Argentine, Punta Arenas (Chili), Bolivia, Peru or wireless offices.

SASSOON MECHANIC INSTITUTE.

Professor H. R. Hamley of the Wilson College will deliver a lecture on "Modern Physical Science and where it leads" and will illustrate it with experiments and lantern slides, at the institute, to-morrow.

Professor D. D. Kanga, Lecturer in Chemistry of the Elphinstone College, will preside.

PROF. BHADKAMKAR MEMORIAL FUND

The Secretary of the Professor Bhadkamkar Memorial Fund informs us that it has been decided to close the abovementioned Fund at the end of February, 1919, and requests that the friends and pupils of the late Professor Bhadkamkar will remit their subscriptions without delay, if they have not already done so. Subscriptions may be sent to the Secretary, Mr. Kane, or to the Treasurer, Mr. V. S. Sohoni, Wilson College. The ceremony of unveiling the marble bust of the late Professor Bhadkamkar, the work of executing which was entrusted to Mr. Mhatre, will take place shortly.

EMBARKATION STAFF CONCERT PARTY.

The Embarkation Staff Concert Party staged a show at the Active Service Hut, Ormiston Road on the 15th instant. The Hut was packed fully, and the audience enjoyed a good performance. The party consists of Raidini, Billie Cronow, Harry Saltar, Leonard Page, Ernest Campbell, Lionel Salter and W. J. Lesley at the piano. The opening number "Hello Hawaii" presented by Billie Cronow and Party put the audience in a good humour, and the show went with a swing from beginning to end. Special mention must be made of Raldini the Wandering Violinist, who brought down the house with his selection from Grand Opera interspersed with ragtime. Billie Cronow scored heavily throughout the show. The Italian Duet in which he appears with Leonard Page, is perhaps the best comedy number in the programme. Mr. Cronow also appears with success in a duet with the female impersonator Harry Saltar, entitled "It's better late than never with the girls." Then we have Lionel Salter, a light baritone with a splendid voice who presented some well chosen songs. Praise is also due to Leonard Page for his rendering of the monologue "By the Yukon Trail" which was encored. Last, but not least, comes Ernest Campbell, the tenor, who amongst other songs, sang "The Old-fashioned Town" which was greatly enjoyed. The concerted items presented by the party include "Piney Ridge" and "Don't Blame Me", both these being enthusiastically applauded.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

DECLARATION OF RESULTS TO-DAY.

A meeting of the Justices of the Peace was held at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, yesterday, to elect councillors for the sixteen seats allotted to them on the Bombay Municipal Corporation. On the motion of Mr. N. V. Mandlik, seconded by Mr. R. B. Mantri, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar was elected to the chair.

On the motion of Mr. B. S. Turkhad, seconded by Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar, it was resolved to commence voting then and to receive no voting papers after 6 p.m. (B. T.), when the Hall was to be cleared.

On the motion of Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy, seconded by Rao Bahadur P. B. Josni, the following gentlemen were appointed scrutineers to examine voting papers and report the result to the Chairman:—Mr. N. Maughan, Mr. L. W. Michael, Mr. R. G. Robottom, Mr. H. Wald, Dr. K. B. Shroff, Mr. E. M. Talyarkhan, Mr. A. A. Meulvi, Mr. K. P. Gazdar and Mr. S. A. Shete.

The following twenty-three candidates came forward for the sixteen seats, of whom the first-named sixteen are sitting members:—

1. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir.
2. The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta.
3. Mr. Meyer Nissim.
4. Dr. Ratansha T. Nariman.
5. Mr. D. S. Shellim.
6. Mr. N. V. Mandlik.
7. The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna.
8. Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar.
9. The Hon. Sir Dinsha M. Petit.
10. Mr. J. A. Wadia.
11. Mr. B. R. B. Jijibhoy.
12. Mr. Kasamali J. Pirbhai.
13. Lieut.-Col. W. G. Liston.
14. Mr. R. D. Hughes.
15. The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajibhoy.
16. Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy.
17. Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia.
18. Dr. A. G. Viegas.
19. Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia.
20. Dr. P. N. Daruwala.
21. Dr. Shivdas Parmanandas.
22. Dr. E. Moses.
23. The Hon. Major C. Fernandes.

When the polling ceased at 6 o'clock (B. T.), 432 Justices of the Peace out of 597 had recorded their votes.

The result will be declared to-day.

SCUFFLE IN A MOVING TRAIN.

WARRANT ISSUED AGAINST THE ACCUSED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, on Monday, Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared on behalf of Mr. Peshtan Cawasji Chinoy, and applied for a warrant in the case in which the latter had taken out a summons against Captain C. H. Jackson of the 21st Punjabis on a charge of doing an act likely to endanger human life or personal safety, assault and wrongful restraint.

Captain Armour appeared and said that the Military Authorities had done everything possible to serve the summons on Captain Jackson. They received the summons on the evening of the 8th after office hours. On the 9th, which was a Sunday, and on the 10th, they had enquiries made at the Taj Mahal Hotel, but could not ascertain where Captain Jackson was. They subsequently learnt that he had left for England.

The Magistrate said he was satisfied that the Military Authorities had made proper efforts to trace Captain Jackson and that they were in no way to blame.

In the afternoon, Mr. J. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, with Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, instructed by Mr. Forbes, solicitor, appeared before the Magistrate, and renewed the application for a warrant against Captain Jackson.

Mr. Davar, addressing the Court, said that it was clear that the accused was evading service of the summons. It would be the complainant's money which would be wasted if the accused could not be brought back from Aden. That would serve to establish a good principle and as a precedent for the future. Besides, the offences of endangering human life was cognisable and the accused was liable to be arrested without any process.

The Magistrate, after hearing further arguments, said he was satisfied that the accused was evading service and issued a warrant bailable for Rs. 100 and adjourned the case *sine die*.

UNCLE ASSAULTED BY NEPHEWS.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

(From a Correspondent.)

Friday was fixed for the hearing at the Bandra Police Court, of a case of painful interest, revealing as it does the life of domestic infelicity which characterizes many an East Indian home in Salsette.

In this case one Jose Francisco Mariano Rebello of Calin had charged his two nephews Johnny Ambrose Rebello and Mathew Ambrose Rebello, with assault, which was committed, as appears from the complainant's own account of it, under the following circumstances.

On the 31st ultimo complainant expected some guests at his place, and he therefore laid out a table in front of the house in a place in common use of both the parties. Johnny on seeing this lost his temper and began abusing complainant to the extent of dragging in the names of his (complainant's) wife and mother. The uncle remonstrated with Johnny upon his bad behaviour, especially at a time when people from outside were expected. Upon this Johnny caught his uncle by the shirt and threw him down. Mathew then came immediately with a stick in his hand upon the scene and was about to strike the uncle, when the latter's son and one Daniel caught hold of the stick. Johnny then gave his uncle some blows on the chest, dragging him for some distance, and Mathew held out the threat that he would kill his uncle within six days. Complainant wound up this sad tale of his domestic sorrows with a prayer that the accused might be dealt with according to law as he was in mortal fear of accused No. 1, he having twice before also assaulted him and his character was such that he had been once fined in a police case.

The hearing was about to begin when friends and relatives brought the two parties together in an Irani shop in the vicinity of the court. One man preached on the futility of grudge and hostility and the sublimity of love and humility; while another man, in a tone worthy of the pulpit, delivered an oration on forgiveness, with the result that the accused instantly brought the whole case to a close addressing their uncle in a penitent tone, in Salsette Marathi: "Kakus apiala map kara" ("uncle forgive us"). The uncle did pardon and the Magistrate marked the case as compounded.

HIGH PRICES IN BOMBAY.

MR. MEHTA'S REPLY TO GOVT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Press Communiqué of the Government of India of the 11th February dealing with the Resolution of the Bombay Corporation passed on the 3rd February regarding the high prices prevailing in the City of Bombay will be welcomed by the people as showing that the requirements of the City in this time of distress is engaging the attention of the Government of India. The Government however say that there are certain misapprehensions in the statements made by me at the Corporation meeting. It will be realised that criticism on newspaper reports is easily liable to misconception. It is necessary therefore to deal with the objections mentioned in the Press Communiqué.

As regards the stocks held by the Military Authorities, the Government of India no doubt recognise that no one in Bombay is in a position to obtain any information as to or to form an estimate of these, and it would have reassured the public, if a scrutiny had been made in the three months that have elapsed since the cessation of hostilities. Their promise of an enquiry, more particularly with regard to stocks, is nevertheless very gratifying, and let us hope it will result in an addition to the food so sorely needed in this country.

The communiqué says that in addition to the rate paid by the Admiralty to the Shipping Companies, there are certain other charges which have to be paid for the use of *all* requisitioned vessels. If it is meant by this that trading ships are made to pay for those used for transport and for the general cost of control, that is precisely our grievance and we pray that if it is not possible to put the ships bringing rice from Burma into the non-earning class, at all events no more should be charged for freight than the actual cost of the relative voyages. It must have been observed that the Government do not say what that cost is. I am given to understand that Rs. 15 per freight ton would cover the cost, including the payment of Rs. 11 per gross ton paid to Shipping Companies, port dues and other charges. It is somewhat difficult to understand why it is stated that the days of loading and of discharge reduce the earning capacity of a vessel. That would only have bearing if there is undue delay, and Government neither state that it is so, nor, so far as I am aware, is there any such experience. I had myself asked for a reduction to a maximum of Rs. 20 to be on the safe side, but that was altered at the instances of several members. The rate of Rs. 55 charged till the middle of the last month, and reduced only by instalments since then, left a very handsome margin and it is to be earnestly hoped that the Indian Government will press unceasingly for sufficient tonnage and reduction of freight at least to actual cost.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF GRAIN.

As regards restrictions on the movement of grain, nobody who heard me misunderstood me to say that the removal of the restrictions on foodstuffs other than rice, wheat, and gram had not come into operation. On the contrary I read out that the removal had been announced from the 28th January. I stated that the effect of it could not be felt for some time to come as everybody knows what length of time is required for the receipt of goods after the granting of priority passes. I further stated that the effect would be considerable on prices. It is altogether incorrect to suggest that I was trying to be unfair.

There remains the question of the Indian States. While acknowledging that co-operation has not been exhibited by them to the same degree as the British Provinces in Northern India, Government go on to state that an application for permission to export has not been received from any merchant in Central India. The commercial circles in Bombay that I am in touch with have been all along ignorant of the necessity of applying to the Foodstuffs Commissioner for permission to export from places where they had made purchases. The usual course has been to apply to the Director of Civil Supplies of the importing centres for the required passes. I have no access to the records of the Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, but I feel sure a reference to him will show that a large number of licenses were granted by him to import foodstuffs from Central India, that in the large majority of cases they were of no use on account of absolute prohibition, and that in the rest of the cases, on account of obstacles of various kinds, the quantities that could be brought were negligible and the cost landed in Bombay exorbitant. With regard to Indore, I think what I explained at the meeting will bear repetition viz., that there are no adequate facilities anywhere in India for making even a fairly accurate estimate of stocks. Much less are there facilities for storing grain for any length of time with a reasonable chance of preventing it from being worm-eaten and rotting. There was a persistent report in commercial circles to this effect. And there was the direct testimony of letters of respectable merchants which were shown to me. At the request of the Foodstuffs Commissioner I am sending to him the information supplied to me. In view of the Controller of Supplies, Indore State, claiming the "rights of Native States," though no coercive measures were ever suggested, one may doubt whether release may be expected or whether a request for information may be entertained.

In conclusion I should like to say that persons competent to judge are of opinion that the outlook is very grave, and no amount of attention paid to the dire necessities of these parts will be too great.—Yours, etc.,

CHUNILAL V. MEHTA.

FAMINE IN KANARA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The tale of the sufferings of the people of North Kanara, the most backward district in all respects of this Presidency, is most miserable. The miseries are the more felt by the callous behaviour of the Government officials. The ignorance, the poverty and superstitions of the agriculturists and the *Goudas* on the one hand, and the strict Forest regulations, scarcity of cattle, want of irrigation canals, on the other hand, all combine to make the distress in the District acute to the highest point. The failure of the rains and consequently of the crops, the chief product of the District being only rice, has given the inhabitants cause for the gravest anxiety and it is a dire pity that the subordinate Government officials are not slow in the collections of the assessment. They have with a remarkable zeal and promptitude reported that the crop of the district varies between 6 to 12 annas per rupee. The submission of such a baseless report has given them an opportunity of collecting their dues by any and every means possible. Though these very officials are more usually interested in keeping matters pending, for some reason or the other, they have, in this particular instance, exhibited an utter want of sympathy and submitted an absolutely baseless and heartless report with a peculiar zeal. It should be noted at the outset that there is no rich class in the Kanara district, rich in wealth and rich in education, and the condition of the middle and poor classes, therefore, becomes a matter for the gravest concern. The boiled rice, the staple food of the place, which was obtainable at 8 seers a rupee in 1917 is now only 4 seers and even at this rate no local produce is available and people have to depend on imported rice. The tightness of the money market compells the landlords to sell their lands and struggle for the maintenance of their lives at any rate. The Ghat places of the district are very thinly populated owing to the ravages of Malaria and the harshness with which the forest officials deal with these poor cultivators. The conservation of forest is a suicidal policy adopted by Government and we know that several farmers and agriculturists suffer and are unable to maintain their cattle and their very lives, as fuel, fodder and fertilizing products are not easy to obtain. The Collector of the district may be under the impression that the district is prosperous by the way he sees groups of houses and gardens in the vicinity of his headquarters, Karwar, but the lie can be directly brought home to him when we see that these houses and gardens are created by immigrants who have preferred this place for the sake of convenience and schooling of their children, there being only one Government High School in the district. These settlers again leave these houses and gardens as soon as their children have obtained sufficient education to enable them to obtain employment on any paltry remuneration in Bombay which provides an ample field for clerical employment. Government opens metal breaking and road repairs as relief works which are not only not acceptable to the villagers for various obvious reasons but are very meagre in extent and cost. These again are unable to come down to Bombay as is done by their brothers of the other districts owing to the difficulty of language, the peculiarity of their social position and primitive superstitious beliefs on which they still rely to a large extent. To these sufferings must be added another of an equally grave character and that is the scarcity of obtaining the other necessaries of life. The high prices at which these things, including that vital necessity of life,—salt, are sold make it absolutely prohibitive for the poor cultivators to enjoy them and these are considered luxuries when offered by any charitably disposed person. As wealth is scarce charity too is scarce and the poor people have to eke out a life of unspeakable and indescribable misery. Most of them get practically no clothes and thus it is that their whole body is naker except that they ware a piece of cloth ½ ft. by 1½ ft. As I have said above the intellectual poverty is so great that there is no one in Kanara to take up the question of the poor agriculturists and they too are not bold enough to take up the attitude followed last season by the people of Kaira.

So much has been said with a view that the Government of Bombay will be kind enough to look into the miserable state of the people of North Kanara, which possesses no industry and is unfortunate in getting officers who draw fat salaries at the cost of the mute sufferings of thousands of people under their charge. It is fervently hoped that the Government of Sir George Lloyd will take up the question of reviving industries following the example of the Mysore State and open more efficient relief works in the district to alleviate to some little extent the present miseries of the people.—Yours, etc.

R. M. WAGLE.

Girgaum, Feb. 17.

FAMINE RELIEF IN DHOLKA TALUKA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will be kind enough to publish the following eye-witness account of my recent visit to some villages and of the actual conditions of people and cattle which I saw there, in your well-known paper and oblige. I visited from the 4th instant to the 8th instant, the following villages in the Dholka, Taluka-Arnej, Shial, Mithapur, Dhingda, Yangad and Jansala and Balol of Limbdi State.

What did I find at Jansali village belonging to Limbdi State? A terrible sight to look at the skeletons of nearly fifty cattle mostly cows lying near the public road and never cared by any body or officers of the state for their removal. Not only is it a piteous sight but the passersby cannot bear the stink arising from these dead bodies. Is this not a sure sign for the outbreak of an epidemic even excluding the question of water and food which are scarce?

Another strange thing which I saw at Balol is that the land tax was and is being collected by the state not only in this dire famine but in the last two or three famine years, when people have scarcely anything to feed for themselves and their cattle. The state has made a rule to give grass at two maunds per rupee in mutual dealings among subjects, but the state itself actually sells at rupee one per maund.

What sympathy is shown by the state in this famine? Looking to the internal conditions, the people are hard pressed though there may be Permanent Presidency Fund to any amount in which the state may subscribe a decent sum, but it all remains in decorations of the columns of newspapers. Even no dole system is found in these villages.

As to water there are some kacha wells at which both men and cattle have to satisfy themselves. Now coming to the Taluka towns at Arnej the cattle are dyeing for want of fodder. An owner of a cow being unable to purchase grass had to leave it at God's mercy and I actually witnessed that the poor animal succumbed to death by pangs of hunger in a short time.

Drinking water at Shial is insufficient and though kacha wells are made by people, still the water is barely sufficient to the people even at this day. The Abkari Officer harasses people by preventing them from taking water from the well as if he claims it as his own though dug in a public tank. To a certain extent ignorant people have to put up with the high-handedness of such officers and they are ignorant and ill-affording to take proper actions against such injustice. Even village merchants complain of not being paid their bills of articles of food and other things by these officers and their men. Government dole at this place which was given is stopped. Natural it is that the mukhis and talatis are not expected to come to a distance of 25 miles to the taluka town every week and take money for the dole. Thus indirectly they give few or no names for doles in order to save their trouble. In short, fodder is urgently needed in the town proper, as well as in the villages of the taluka. The grass bales supplied by Government to agriculturists and by the Ahmedabad Famine Relief Committee to the owners of cows do not go a long way as yet to relieve the distress of the dumb creatures to survive this famine year. Acute distress is being felt now-a-days and owners of animals are prepared to pay a somewhat higher price than rupee one per maund if they get grass sufficient to enable them to feed their cattle.

Hoping that the above lines will meet with an adequate response in your well-known paper.—Yours, etc.,

SPECTATOR.

Dholka, Feb. 14.

FAMINE AND THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is fairly known to the public from the press notes issued from time to time by the Government and the Famine Relief Committee, how widely affected are the provinces and how acute and terrible are the ravages of the famine of this year.

Several institutions, societies, volunteers and castes are already trying to do their level best to serve those feeling the pinch of this famine. But the task is so heavy and vast that surely there will never be "too many" in this field of work.

More crying is the need of our less fortunate brethren—the depressed classes as they are called. If no efforts are made to serve them at this fearful crises, they may be neglected.

An arrangement, therefore, has been made that some of the workers in their cause will be visiting villages after villages situated within the famine-stricken area; and they will be required to study the conditions of their brethren and report the result of their investigations to the local committees formed for doing famine relief work. This will furnish them with facts. Four missionaries have promised their services in this cause, in Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawad.

For enabling these workers in their mission nearly Rs. 250 per month will be required to meet their travelling and boarding expenses; and this work will have to be continued for nearly six months. Over and above this work an attempt will be made by requesting the local bodies to distribute food, clothes, fodder, etc., at every affected place.

It is hoped, that the charitable public will extend their helping hand in whatever way they can, and in this we are confident that they will not fall below our expectation in helping the so-called fallen brethren of theirs.

At the following address the help may be sent:—

Servants of India Society's Home, Saadhurst Road, Girgaum,—Yours, etc.

Yours, etc.,
A. V. THAKKAR,
K. J. CHITALIA,
V. R. SHINDE,
S. N. MARWADI.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

MOPLA TROUBLE.

INSPECTOR MURDERED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 13.

Mr. Hall, District Magistrate, Mr. Mc Gilliegan, Divisional Magistrate, and Mr. Windle, Police Superintendent are investigating the recent Mopla trouble, warning of which, it transpires, had been given a fortnight previously by a head constable at Pandalur. On the morning the fanatics went on warpath, their leader, Checku Haji's son, a lad of fifteen, rushed off to Manjeri and blurted out the news at the magistrate's court. Checku Haji is understood to have left a letter explaining that he intended killing his Namboodiri landlord for evicting him from his homestead and obstructing his daughter's marriage. The letter explains that the Namboodiries killed were innocent victims of wrong identification. Checku Haji's landlord is believed to have admitted eviction and obstruction of the marriage. It is believed that but for the firmness and promptitude of the authorities the fanatics might have been largely reinforced.

BOMBAY COURT MARTIAL.

ACCUSED FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINED

The trial of Lieut. McCarthy on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, was resumed yesterday, at Colaba before a General Court-Martial, composed of the following officers:—

Lieut.-Colonel T. M. Kirkwood of the Indian Army (President), and Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Strahan and Lieut.-Colonel R. E. Cheyne, both of the Indian Army; Major L. A. F. Wegall, (1st G. B. South Staffords), Capt. A. C. S. Hall, (Royal Garrison Artillery), Capt. H. C. McGenaghan (2-43rd Erinpura Regiment), Capt. A. Earle, (1st B. South Lancs), Capt. J. McC. T. Grey (1st G. B. South Staffords), Capt. R. N. G. Mahyman (R. A. M. C.), Capt. K. Comyn (R. A. M. C.), and Lieut. J. Christopher (51st Cheshire Regiment) were the members.

Capt. H. B. Dykes, R. A. M. C., and Lt. H. Burleigh, Royal Artillery, were the Waiting Members.

The Judge Advocate was 2nd Lieutenant A. H. Pocock, 2nd G. B. Essex Regiment. Capt. C. T. Angier, Rifle Brigade, prosecuted and Capt. A. H. Trapman, 3rd London Royal Fusiliers, defended the accused.

At the outset Capt. Trapman read before the Court, a letter that he had written to the press with regard to the report published in the issue of the "Advocate" of the 14th instant.

MR. PAYNE EXAMINED.

Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor, was the first witness examined by Capt. Trapman to-day. He said he was the senior partner of Messrs. Payne and Co. He had been in India for the last 34 years. He had considerable experience in money dealing transactions. About six years ago Justice Pratt decided that half the pay of British Officers should not be attached. There was a recent decision by Justice Marten that half the pay of British Officers in Indian Units could be attached. There was also a decision of the Bombay High Court that civil action could be brought against a post-dated cheque.

In reply to the Court Mr. Payne said the document produced was not admissible in evidence.

Cross-examined by Capt. Angier witness said on the document (Ex. K 3) signed by three persons if any one defaulted the others could be sued.

In reply to the Court, Mr. Payne said in his opinion and from his experience no criminal proceeding could be brought on a post-dated cheque which was not a representation.

ACCUSED FURTHER EXAMINED.

The accused was then further cross-examined by the prosecution. He said he got an increase in his pay in January. When he came to Bombay, his pay and allowance was Rs. 616. The accused then gave details of the goods he bought from Deen and Co. He sent all those goods home. A friend of his told him that the goods were not worth the money. When he was at Mhow he was sick. Before going to hospital, he was in his bungalow for some time and afterwards he was taken to hospital. He asked from time to time and received his passport.

Re-examined by Capt. Trapman, the accused said he had never sold anything in the United States. He sold goods in Cuba to wholesale dealers. He always did business in the Spanish language. He had never done any money lending business. As Assistant Postal censor, it could not be his duty to go and search for Corporal Roberts. When he came down to Bombay he did not know where Roberts was. The latter was arrested in the beginning of September.

The accused was then examined by the Judge Advocate.

He said he last heard from his father on the 8th instant. On 12th July, last his father was in Cuba.

Q.—Was he anytime in England?

A.—He had not been to England since 1905.

Q.—Did you ever live in England?

A.—Only during this war.

Q.—Your interest in the property was now about one-eighth.

A.—Yes.

The accused continuing said he received no direct income from his estate. His father made a voluntary allowance to his wife. He (the father) did not send personally to him any allowance.

Q.—How much does your wife get?

A.—In four and a half months my father sent my wife about £120.

Q.—Did you find receipts of money sent to your wife.

A.—I have sent for them but I have not yet received them.

The accused proceeding said on the 3rd May last, he sent £40 to his wife and on the 28th May he borrowed Rs. 600 from Deen and Co.

Q.—Why did you tell them that your place of birth was England?

A.—That was wrong. If I put myself down as a foreigner, they would not pay me.

The accused further questioned said that he expected to pay his creditors on the 8th August, because he thought he would receive money from his father. He had four letters from his father through his wife and in one he wanted to know why he (the accused) wanted money. He was married in January 1915. The statement that he got £300 from England was untrue. He had no intention to deceive his creditors.

SUICIDE OF A FIRE BRIGADE EMPLOYEE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Govind Vithu, employed as a coachman in the Bombay Fire Brigade. It appeared that the deceased, who had been suffering from cancer and was tired of life, told his wife on Friday that he would, destroy himself. On Sunday Mr. Lainton, Head Foreman of the Brigade, received information that the deceased was not attending to his work, and went to see him. Mr. Lainton called out at his room but got no reply. The door was found open, when the deceased was found suspended by a rope round his neck, from a beam. Mr. Lainton lifted the body to take the weight of the rope and loosened the noose. Artificial respiration was then resorted to and there was some effort at breathing but the deceased died after five or six gasps. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

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M. ASAF ALI, ESQ.,
Bar.-at-Law,
AND
PUNDIT NEKI RAM SHARMA
With a Foreword by SYUD HOSSAIN.
Copies may be had at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" OFFICE, and of S. M. Rauf Ali, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, DELHI.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, 18th February, 1919.

THE RIGHT KIND OF COOPERATION.

The message cabled by Reuter on February, 11, giving an account of a meeting of the East India Association, in which Lord Willingdon took part, ought to give food for much thought. Lord Willingdon, whose administration of public affairs in Bombay excited so much criticism when the question of blessing it with public approval came to head at the end of last year, has a new term of office to go through in Madras, and his ideas regarding the right kind of cooperation between officials and Indians, in this country cannot as yet lose their political value. Mr. G. K. Devdhar, who has risen to fame as a great worker in the co-operative movement addressed the meeting, describing the work of the Servants of India Society. Lord Willingdon heartily acknowledged the co-operation and the selfless devoted work of Mr. Devdhar and the Society during his Governorship of Bombay and specially mentioned the report of Mr. Devdhar and the other members of the Society which had greatly assisted the Government to settle the trouble in the Kaira district. "This was a good example of the right kind of co-operation between the Government and the people," said his Lordship. We wonder whether the example was happily chosen, because our memories are not so short as to make us forget the fact that the report of the three Commissioners from the Servants of India Society on the Kaira situation was treated with as little consideration by Lord Willingdon's Government *at the time* it was submitted, as were the memorials from the Gujrat Sabha and other bodies. We are happy to learn now that this report, which in its findings did not materially differ from the conclusions arrived at by the workers from the Home Rule Leagues, was of considerable assistance to the Government, although at that time the impression produced upon the public mind was that its reception by the Government was not particularly friendly.

Lord Willingdon was kind enough, however, to illustrate the "right kind of co-operation" with some further remarks. "If they could get the people to drop unmerited suspicions and realise that the bureaucrats were in India to try to do their best for the country the progress would be much more rapid." We wish the members of the Servants of India Society joy in the new position assigned to them by Lord Willingdon. As the non-official volunteers in the bureaucratic cause in this country, strugling with might and main to remove from the Indian mind numerited suspicions regarding the actions and views of the official class in India, they would be playing a role which the founder of the body might not have exactly appreciated, but which would make them the great political friends of the Tory obstructionists in England to any kind of political progress in India. We can quite understand why Lord Willingdon hoped "to find a vigorous branch of this society in Madras." He has already held out the possibility of Mr. Devdhar going to Madras at the bidding of its Governor and making the branch efficient. What is this complaint about the want of a right kind of cooperation? Have the people of this country no right equally to complain that the official classes do not care to cooperate with their representatives? Is it necessary that a man must suppress his political views, or tune them to the temper of the official of the day and become immersed in problems of widow remarriage, or in any form of *social* activity in order to obtain a certificate of *political* competency in the official world? The official spokesmen of India's political advancement claim that in her legislative assemblies the voice of the people has come to be more effective. If that has been so, it cannot have been without the people cooperating with Government in the discussion of measures for the public weal. But when Lord Macdonnell, himself a bureaucrat of great experience, holds that "in later years there has been a growing deference to the opinions of the important classes, even when they conflict with the conclusions of the Government, and such conclusions are often modified to meet the wishes of the non-official member," we are inclined to ask in how many cases does it really happen that such a deference is shown to non-official Indian opinion. It is true that, as a matter of policy, the Government on some rare occasions modify their conclusions, but when the non-official members cooperate with the official, they do earnestly desire that the Government will see the necessity of dropping these conclusions altogether instead of merely modifying them, when the whole or an overwhelming majority of non-official opinion is against such conclusions. Lord Macdonnell was obliged to admit with perfect truth that "it would not be wrong to describe the laws made in the legislative councils as in reality the orders of Government."

When responsible officials complain that they do not get the "right kind of cooperation" from Indian non-official opinion, they forget that Indian self-respect is asserting itself very markedly year after year, and the old idea of expecting subservience and a pleasant and accommodating manner from an Indian under the name of cooperation must now be completely discarded. Lord Dufferin, in a masterly note on the position of the non-official members in the provincial legislative bodies, had occasion to observe "nor can it be doubted that these gentlemen when endowed with ample and unrestricted powers of criticism, suggestion, remonstrance and inquiry will be in a position to exercise a very powerful and useful influence over the conduct of provincial and local public business." We may ask of those who complain of the want of the right kind of cooperation from Indians how many real opportunities do the representatives of the people enjoy in the legislative bodies of this country for "criticism, suggestion, remonstrance and inquiry." They may not, according to Lord Willingdon's interpretation of Council procedure, criticise a department because "that will be reflecting upon the whole administration." They are allowed to suggest after the Government's mind is made up, they can only remonstrate in the Shantaram's Chawls of the land, and their efforts at inquiry results in the variation of the time-worn answers "Yes", "No", or "Government is making inquiries." Perhaps under the phrase, "the right kind of cooperation," is included all non-official help which takes the form of supplying a Government official with the gossip of the town and with detailed accounts of local funds. But we are sure the Servants of India Society would scorn to render such kind of cooperation.

BEYOND CRITICISM!

If any illustration were wanted to bring home to any impartial observer the utterly revolting character of the regimé which the hotheads of the Delhi and Simla bureaucracy are seeking to perpetuate in India in the name of law and order, here is one. We defy any apologist of Government to match it in point of its horror with any case in any State on the face of the earth which calls itself civilised. Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, who is a university graduate and who has been interned under the Defence of India Act, has been lying in a state of stupor for the last two years in the lunatic asylum of Berhampore, having, to all intents and purposes, gone mad. His mother has been repeatedly and piteously praying to the Bengal Government that her son may be brought to Calcutta, put under proper medical treatment and she and other members of her family may be allowed to live with him. Here is the latest reply (dated Feb. 1), of the Government of which Lord Ronaldshay is the head:—

Srimati Dakshayani Dassi is informed that Government are now in a position to make special arrangements for the accommodation of her son, State Prisoner Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, and herself within the Berhampore Lunatic Asylum. The quarters provided would consist of 2 rooms, 3 outhouses and a courtyard fitted with a watertap and latrine, all surrounded by a high wall and affording privacy.

Srimati Dakshayani Dassi is invited to say whether she is prepared to accept this offer and if so, which, if any, of her immediate relatives or domestics she would wish to accompany her. It should be understood that if the offer is accepted, the rules of the Asylum must be strictly complied with, and also that no visitors of any kind from outside can be received within the Asylum except under orders of the Superintendent or of Government, and in accordance with such conditions as may be imposed. Her son will continue to receive from the authorities of the Asylum the same medical attention as he is at present receiving.

The utter heartlessness of this reply beats the imagination. Here is a poor woman pleading that her son, whose mind has been totally unhinged, if not as a result of, at least during his incarceration, and who is totally incapable, in any conceivable manner, of taking any part in any public, not to say political, movement, may be restored to his family with a view to being properly attended to in the hope of curing the malady. A change of surroundings from the prison house and the loving care of a mother may restore the man to sanity. The mother is quite willing that Government should exercise whatever surveillance it thinks fit over the patient at Calcutta. But no! Lord Ronaldshay's Government cannot rest satisfied with the wreck of the mind of its victim. It wants the possession of his body too and it actually invites the mother to take up her residence in a lunatic asylum! Such is the might of the British Raj, according to Lord Ronaldshay, that it cannot risk losing possession of the body of a political suspect, even though he be mad. Could anything be more horrible! The Bengal Government is callous enough to ask the mother to intern herself in the Berhampore lunatic asylum and, possibly, become mad like her son! If she agrees to make the sacrifice demanded of her by Government for the sake of her son, she is forbidden to hold communication with any one outside the asylum walls. The treatment that sent her son mad is to be hers. There are no words strong enough that we can print to condemn this awful proceeding.

Notes of the Day.

Moderates and Rowlatt Bills.

The correspondents of both the "A. B. Patrika" and the "Hindu" refer to the endeavours of the bureaucracy to break the walls of solid opposition and induce some members, at least, to vote for the Rowlatt Bills. It would be indeed unfortunate if any such thing came to pass. Not much importance need be attached to the concession, if concession it can be called, of converting the Bills into temporary measures for a period of three years. In this connection, the attitude of the "Indian Social Reformer" is unexceptionable. As our contemporary points out, whether the Bills are temporary or otherwise, they must be opposed. People want a fair chance being given to the Reforms and they think that the proper body to deal with the Bills, if the necessity of crushing anarchism arises, is the new Council. The bureaucracy, on the other hand, wants repression to precede reforms. There being a fundamental and radical difference, the temporary or permanent character of the Bills does not much matter. The "Social Reformer" thus sums up what the attitude of all self-respecting Indians should be:—

> "As Government hold that repression must precede reforms they must take upon themselves the entire responsibility of giving effect to that opinion. And they have ample means of doing it. . . . As regards Sir William Vincent's appeal to Moderates, we hope he will remember that it is neither to the advantage of Government nor to the interest of the country that the Moderate party should commit suicide which is what the invitation amounts to."

Ordinances or Acts?

Sir Narayan discusses the question of "Ordinances or Acts" raised by the "Times of India." This journal, which pitches its camp by the side of other Anglo-Indian journals on all questions involving the supreme interests of India, told us that a considered measure was better than an ordinance. No doubt, Sir Narayan says, an ordinance gives to the Governor-General absolute discretion. "This absolute discretion leaves the Governor-General full and unrestrained authority to make the ordinances as mild or drastic as he chooses. Instead of saying that it is drastic, it is more true to the real nature of the power to affirm of it that it is plastic." It should be remembered that this power is not taken away. The Viceroy enjoys all his extraordinary powers and we have now the pleasure of having these Bills, in addition. It is adding insult to injury to say that these Bills, with the official *bloc* behind them, can be said to constitute the considered judgment of the country, when they emerge from the Council. With the present constitution, Government have absolute discretion to impose upon the country any measures they like and Sir George Lowndes has already snapped his fingers at the unanimous non-official opposition. That is why the country demands that these Bills must await the consideration of the new Council.

Further Partition of Turkey.

Reuter announces that Italian troops will be sent to Konich in the Vilayat of Adalia and possibly further on to the Black Sea. After this, Greece cannot remain quiet. So, the message says, Greek troops will be authorised to occupy Smyrna and the Vilayat of Aidin. If we remember that, according to the Pact of London, Italy laid claim to Adalia, the situation will be clearer. We are further told that if Italy is forced the mandate for the administrative burden—the anxiety of these "Powers" to assume the burden of other people's territories is truly wonderful—she will have further the coal basin of Heraclia. While the Covenant of the League of Nations is unburdening itself of high-sounding principles, in reality, the division of spoils is going on. Is there none to prevent it and recall the Allies to the high aims with which they entered on the war?

Exploitation of Persia.

The "Madras Mail" is delighted with the news of American exploitation of Persia. It says: "For ourselves we like the frankness with which the aims of the Company are set forth. These Americans are not going to the starry girdle of the earth for the good of their health. There is no hanky-panky about helping the poor Persians, etc." No, there is not. But a few days ago the "Madras Mail" proclaimed that Persia was a British enclosure and that it was a bark drifting and that it was for Britain to tow it safely! So, it had better take care of these American concessionaires or its beautiful dreams about Persia may be falsified. The only fly in the ointment is that Persia is now awake and it will keep out all concessionaires from its territories.

As Usual.

Mr. Montagu has told the deputation of the British Medical Association that an increase in pay has been given from December to the officers, military as well as civil, of the Indian Medical Service. This is in keeping with the deplorable practice in the country that in all Government departments, the subordinate services are starved while the superior services are over-fed. It is notorious that the Subordinate Medical Service in India is under-paid. Over and above the high salaries given to officers of the Indian Medical Service, they are to enjoy full opportunities for private practice. The subordinate medical services in India are not allowed to enjoy even this advantage. The object of the measure, Mr. M... said, was to attract European candida... the highest qualifications. The deput... expressed satisfaction and promised o... cooperation in securing recruits. App... ly it has not yet occurred to the Secret... State for India that the time has ... when the best Indian medical men sh... attracted towards this Service. And ... spite of the fact that the war has shown ... there are a number of competent In... medical men who can enter the Indian Me... cal Service, with great profit to the count... and credit to themselves, and that man... young medical graduates who were given ... temporary I. M. S. Commissions, have successfully discharged their duties.

THE ALL-INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Council of the All-India Home Rule League on Sunday, an objection was raised that the elections of the office-bearers held at Delhi were invalid, the General Secretary not having given notice that the meeting would elect the officers, and the Provincial Councils not having performed the duty of electing the officers previously according to the rules.

Doubt being thus thrown on the validity of the election of the officials there present the latter indicated their preference for retirement, rather than that doubt should be thrown on the present meeting.

We are informed that the resolution regarding the proposed deuptation, will be submitted to the Central Council as soon as the office-bearers are duly elected.

There are two Provincial Councils under the old regulations, those of Bombay and Madras, which are entitled to elect office-bearers and will proceed forthwith to elect the officers. The officers to be elected are the President, Vice-Presidents, General Secretaries, Organising Secretary and Treasurer.

CRUELTY TO MUTE ANIMALS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am writing the following few lines, and hope you will kindly publish them in your widely circulated paper with a view to elicit due sympathy from the benevolent public. There are in the precincts of Andheri many an old horse, let loose by their owners, as they are all diseased and of no use to them. This, indeed, is a most pitiful condition, as being diseased, they can not move up to get something to stay their hunger and quench their thirst, and consequently many are pecked to death by vultures and crows though still living, which to a Hindu mind is the most abhorrent and discreditable to the ungrateful owners, who instead of giving the poor brutes some comfort in the way of remuneration for the good services rendered by them in their youth for the comfort of their masters, allow the poor old and feeble creatures to undergo all sorts of sufferings. Will those charitably disposed take it into their heads to give speedy help to these poor mute animals, and ensure them a calm death under a shade, and freedom from the talons of the vultures? The English generally do not exhibit such callousness. When they see that a quadruped is in its advanced age and is of no use to them, they bring about its death by shooting only and the poor creature is thus released from so many sufferings. The carcasses at Andheri are also not quickly removed by the authorities concerned and there is every danger of spreading diseases among animals as well as the human beings.—Yours, etc.,

J. HARRIS.

Andheri, 14th February, 1919.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Syndicate have rejected the students application regarding the postponement of the examinations to April; they, therefore, feel very keenly on this and do not know why the authorities have been so obstinate in turning a deaf ear to their just demands.

Everybody knows what havoc have the Influenza and Cholera played and every one realizes how the work of the students has suffered through these calamities. They are not at all prepared for the ordeal and the results would be disastrous if the Syndicate do not see their way to do the needful.

It is not every year that this demand is made; special circumstances require special measures.

May we therefore hope that you will kindly tickle their heads with your pen and rouse them to reconsider the case?—Yours, etc.,

A CANDIDATE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your well-esteemed and hospitable paper, you will kindly insert the following lines.

It is the worst irony for Bombay that no sooner was it freed from the horrible disease, Influenza, than it has been scourged with Cholera. The G. M. College was closed on the 28th ultimo, and is to re-open when the mortality is reduced to 20 per diem. We have to lose our precious practical work, apart from the professional lectures which require to be supplemented by practical demonstrations. This being the case, it would be better if the University postpones our examination so that we may get time to make up for the loss sustained. If the University is unwilling to grant us this concession, it will at least have the course curtailed.

I hope the authorities concerned will favourably consider our position.—Yours, etc.,

A MEDICAL STUDENT.

16th Feb.

A Calcutta message says:—

It has been notified that the rates for Treasury Bills with effect from 17th February will be as follows:—For three months' bills Rs. 98-12-0 per cent. for six month Rs. 79-6 0 per cent., nine months Rs. 9... twelve months Rs. 85.

Mr. Kiran Chandra Mukerji who has recently been appointed Professor of Bengli and Philosophy in the Oxford University is the son of Pundit Sarada Kanta Vidyaratna of Dacca and is related to the Tagore family of Calcutta by marriage.

...E.

...ION.

...VITATION LIKELY TO BE WITHDRAWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 17.

A communiqué from Paris says the representatives of the Powers heard the delegates of the Administrative Council of Lebanon and began an examination of the Russian question. The reparation commission heard the delegates of Belgium, Serbia and France. As none of the Russian Governments has accepted the Allies' primary condition to conclude an internal armistice there is reason to believe that the Allied Governments may be compelled to withdraw the invitation to meet at Prinkipo.

After speeches on the draft of the League of Nations Covenant the Chairman, M. Clemenceau announced that the Covenant was now on the table for examination by all the Powers concerned. The debate of the Covenant at which amendments would possibly be submitted would be held as soon as possible meanwhile representatives of the five great powers would first take the matter in hand.

AMERICA AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REQUEST TO DEFER DEBATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., Feb. 17.

A telegram from Washington dated the 15th says President Wilson has cabled requesting the foreign relations committees of the Congress to defer the debate on the constitution of the League of Nations until he has an opportunity of explaining each article.

EXTENSION OF ARMISTICE.

ADDITIONAL TERMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16
Recd. 11.30 a.m., Feb. 17.

PARIS.—Marshal Foch will to-day communicate to the German delegates at Treves the additional terms for the extension of the armistice which expires on the 17th. These prohibit German troops from passing the line which follows approximately the frontier of the province of Posen and in the event of non-compliance the armistice may be denounced. The terms require the Germans to cease the offensive against the Poles.

BELGIUM'S TERRITORIAL CLAIMS.

DUTCH REFUSAL TO CEDE ANY TERRITORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb 16
Recd. 11.30 a.m., Feb. 17.

THE HAGUE.—The Foreign Minister in the States General replying to an interpellation regarding Belgium's territorial claims declared that the Dutch Government emphatically refused to cede any territory.

MISSION TO POLAND.

DISCUSSION OF POLISH QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 17.

PARIS.—The Allied Polish mission arrived in Warsaw on February 12th and was received by Paderewski, Pileudski and the prominent Poles with whom they discussed the Polish question.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S DEPARTURE TO AMERICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 17.

BREST.—The steamer George Washington with President Wilson on board left at 11-15 this morning.

PRESIDENT WILSON EXPECTED TO LAND AT BOSTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 17.

NEW YORK.—President Wilson's secretary Mr. Tumulty has received a cablegram from President Wilson to the effect that he intends to land at Boston where he will deliver an address. He is expected there about the 24th.

...ATH OF AN EMINENT FRENCH DOCTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 9.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., Feb. 17.

Dr. Blanchard, the leading French authority on parasites and tropical diseases has died in Paris at the age of 62.

INDUSTRIAL CRISIS IN BRITAIN.

PROPOSED NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., Feb. 17.

The "Observer" understands that in view of the industrial crisis the Government has decided to summon shortly an unprecendented assembly of representatives of Capital and Labour which will practically be a national industrial peace congress to deal with all industrial questions at issue.

FIGHTING BETWEEN POLES AND UKRAINIANS.

ALLIED ATTEMPTS TO ARRANGE ARMISTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 17.

WARSAW, Feb. 15.—The inter-Allied Commission is sending an Allied delegation, including the British General Carton de Wiart to Lemberg to endeavour to arrange an armistice between the Poles and the Ukrainians. The Poles with only three thousand regular troops and a few guns are defending Lemberg most valiantly against the Ukrainians, who are well equipped with Austrian artillery. Polish women and children are participating in the fighting. Many Polish soldiers have no great-coats and the weather is of a most bitter description, 42 degrees of frost being registered.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK VOLUNTEER ARMY.

MAKING BIG STRIDES IN CAUCASUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 17.

ODESSA, Feb. 11.—The anti-Bolshevik volunteer army is making bbig strides in the Caucasus, advancing on both the banks of the Terek towards Vladikavkaz. The volunteers have captured Grozny, which was strongly defended and captured 800 prisoners and twenty guns.

Further north-east after routing the Bolshevik main forces in the North Caucasus, the volunteers pushed within 25 versts of Kisliar and are now in contact with the Dichestan detachments under General Kolesnikorf.

BOLSHEVIKS DESERT WINDAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 17.

The "Hamburger Fremdenlatt" states that the Bolsheviks deserted Windau owing to a bombardment by British Warships.

BRITISH OCCUPY NIKOMEDIA AND ANGORA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 17.

It is reported from Constantinople that the British have occupied Nikomedia, Angora and Koniah.

DISARMING OF SUBMARINES.

ENTENTE NAVAL COMMISSION AT KIEL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 17.

It is reported from Copenhagen that the Entente Naval Commission has arrived in Kiel and has announced that owing to delays in disarming certain submarines those not disarmed before February 17th will be broken up.

A MAD MAN'S PRANKS.

SCENE IN CALCUITA HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

Quite a sensation was caused at the High Court to-day in the Court room of Justice Rankin by Jotinlal Ghose who has been almost a daily frequenter of the High Court for several years past and who is believed to be of unsound mind. On entering the court-room Jotinlal produced some papers and addressing the Judge said he was the King of India, that the laws administered here were of no value whatever, that there was money due to him, and that he could not obtain it. Saying this, he suddenly threw a stone at the Judge, but fortunately missed his aim, the stone striking and shattering the shade of one of the electric lights in the Court. The judge directed the Inspector of the Court to arrest Jotinlal who was directed to be placed under medical observation.

It is stated that some years ago he came one day to the High Court dressed as a European lady and on being questioned by some people as to the reason for his costume, replied that he was the Queen of India.

GERMAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S DEMANDS.

ERZBERGER'S THREAT OF A NEW WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 17.

BALE.—A telegram from Weimar says release of the German prisoners was demanded by the Foreign Minister, Rantzau, and other speakers in the National Assembly. Rantzau denied the right of the victors to claim indemnity or territory. He said if Germany rebuilt the devastated regions it would be with free labour. He protested against the enslavement of prisoners and declared that the Entente's victory was economic not military, therefore, the final peace must be largely economic and Germany would reject differential commercial treatment even temporarily. He insisted on the adherence to President Wilson's fourteen points, especially the freedom of the seas.

Germany could not enter the League of Nations without the colonies. He approved of the international control of the tropical colonies if other powers submitted to it and Germany received her proper share of colonial products.

He demanded a plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine and denounced the French imperialistic designs in the Saar basin and the Bavarian Palatinate. He claimed Germany's right to incorporate German Austria. He advocated incorporation of labour legislation in the peace terms and establishment of an international arbitration.

Interviewed by the "Petit Parisien" the correspondent at Weimar, Erzberger, declared that if the pourparlers for the extension of the armistice broke down there would be a new war.

GERMAN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

FEHRENBACH ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 17.

BALE.—A telegram from Weimar says the centrist Fehrenbach has been elected president of the assembly.

GERMAN FINANCE.

NECESSITY FOR FRESH TAXATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 7 p.m., Feb. 17.

A Bale message from Weimar states that Schiffer, Minister of Finance, explaining the situation in the Assembly estimated that the outstanding credits were 161 milliards of marks. Schiffer pointed out that only the interest of war loans was covered by taxation. Therefore, fresh taxation would be necessary. The sales of war store were expected to realise only three milliards, as they had been largely pillaged.

REVOLUTION IN RUMANIA.

PURELY AN AUSTRO-GERMAN FICTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 16.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 17.

PARIS.—The Rumanian press-bureau denies the truth of the reports of a revolution in Roumania and attributes them to the Austrian and German sources.

ROYALIST MOVEMENT IN PORTUGAL COLLAPSES.

MONARCHIST LEADER IN PRISON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 17.

The Portuguese legation announces that the royalist movement has completely collapsed and the monarchist leader, Couceiro, is in prison.

VERSAILLES TO CROYDON BY AIR.

BI-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN CAIRO AND CALCUTTA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 9.
Recd. 11.30 a.m., Feb. 17.

The Havas Agency states that Farman's aero-bus Goliath made its first successful trip across the Channel yesterday in spite of keen wind blowing. It started from Versailles and landed at Croydon carrying fourteen passengers.

It is expected that next Summer there will be a regular bi-weekly service of mails and passengers from Cairo to Calcutta. The trunk air lines to India in future will be Croydon, Brussels, Cologne, Moscow, Caspian Sea, Herat, Kandahar and Multan.

"THE TIMES" ON INDIAN SITUATION.

KHALIFATE AND FATE OF TURKEY.

INDIAN DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Feb. 17.

Discussing the political situation in India "The Times" remarks that Indian Mahomedans are rather unnecessarily disturbed about the question of the Khalifate and the fate of Turkey. Their claim to representation at the Peace Conference is, however, at least tenable.

Dealing with the possibility of large deputations from the National Congress, the Moderate Conference and the Home Rule League visiting the United Kingdom as soon as shipping is available, "The Times" doubts whether their presence will be acceptable. The paper says it will certainly lead to confusion of the public mind and again urges that a parliamentary committee should be set up in England immediately to sift responsible evidence from India.

It says that the Congress, at any rate, has not made the path of its delegation any smoother by its peculiarly foolish and irresponsible proceedings at Delhi and adds that all Indian political parties seem to assume that the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme is already cut and dried in every detail. That is not the case. Parliament is committed to nothing more than the definite principles contained in the declaration of August, 1917. The report furnishes a working basis, but clearly the scheme may be considerably altered before the stage of legislation is reached.

BELFAST STRIKE.

GAS WORKS UNDER MILITARY CONTROL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 15.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Feb. 17.

The Belfast gas and electric supplies which have been cut off for three weeks have been restored under military protection. Volunteer workers are assisting the ordinary employees. Machine-guns command the entrance to the gasworks and a Lewis gun is mounted on the power station. Most strikers have resumed work and all is quiet.

BENGAL CO... CONFERENCE.

NEED OF BA... RES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

At yesterday's sitting of Bengal Co-operative Conference, the following resolution was adopted on the motion of Sir Danie. Hamilton:—

(1) That as the people of India cannot begin their onward march while heavily laden with debt and moneyless, this Conference respectfully requests the Government of India to appoint at an early date a committee of bankers, business men, and co-operative workers, to consider how the banking facilities of the country can be improved and developed especially with a view to the financing of the co-operative movement and the bringing of cheap finance to the great producing masses of the people.

(2) This Conference also respectfully suggests that the Government of Bengal do formulate a definite development policy for the co-operative movement in order that it may cover the province within ten years time and that the staff of the Co-operative Department be increased as may be necessary for that purpose.

RESOLUTION FOR FORMING INDUSTRIAL BANKS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 17.

At to-day's sitting of the Bengal Provincial Co-operative Conference, Khan Bahadur Asad Uzzaman, Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, moved the following resolution:—"That this Conference recommends that in suitable industrial areas industrial central banks with intelligent business directorates be formed by dividing the province into industrial blocks and that the Registrar and the Joint Registrar of the Industrial Co-operative Societies and his staff be requested to form a committee for making the industrial survey of the province and start these central banks and organise societies to be affiliated to them, and that these central banks be affiliated to a provincial co-operative federation which will both finance, advise, and devise the methods for finding an outlet for increased industrial production, purchase of raw materials, and select designs and patterns for industrial societies through industrial central banks.

Mr. G. S. Dutt, I.C.S., moved an amendment to the effect that the committee of officials, non-officials and expert business men be appointed to consider the points raised in the resolution and submit the recommendations to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies with instructions to place them before the next Conference. The Amendment was carried.

I. C. S. REVOLT.

MR. MADHAVA RAO ON VICEROY'S SPEECH.

RADICAL CHANGE IN PRESENT SYSTEM NEEDED.

Presiding at the protest meeting held at the Gokhale Hall, Madras, on Friday, the 14th instant, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., said:—

The notice convening this meeting says that its object is to protest against the I.C.S. Memorandum and the Viceroy's speech on the subject in the Imperial Legislative Council.

These raise most important issues bearing on the future Government of India so much so that our protest meeting may fitly be described as our last struggle to emancipate ourselves from the domination of the Bureaucracy. When I say this the Anglo-Indian will at once jump up and say, "Here is a revolutionary, a Bolshevist who wants to cut India adrift from the British connection and set up an independent Republic." All I can say is, this is a libel on the intellectuals of India. Their loyalty to the Crown is of a more profound and intimate character than westerners brought up in materialistic philosophy and with their lower type of culture are capable of understanding. We do not want to sever our connection with England. We realize what England stands for, and have never thought of separation from her. What we want is that India should be governed solely in the interests of India and Indians, and not for the benefit of the British exploiter and monopolist.

Where was the hurry for the Viceroy to give the services the assurances that he did when the question of their composition and functions and their place in the scheme of reforms was itself still under consideration and had to be settled by Parliament? Again, was he in order in doing so? It has been said that H. E. the Viceroy's speech against portions of which we have met here to protest to-day, is calculated to throw oil on troubled waters, these troubled waters being apparently the agitation started by the Indian Civil Service. I am prepared to take the assurance of the "Madras Mail" that his Excellency has succeeded in this task. But this very process cannot but have a different effect on the people of India who have already grave misgivings as to any good coming out of the labours of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for giving self-Government to India. When the Viceroy says that the Government of India "will always regard the fair treatment of the services as one of the cardinal tests by which our great experiment will be judged," he, no doubt, succeeds in stilling the troubled waters, but he shatters our faith in the value of the "great experiment" and compels us to doubt if the "great experiment" is worth making at all. The Viceroy's action in not only not rebuking the Civil Service but in surrendering to them will have a disastrous effect on the tone of the services generally, and his action in persistently proceeding with legislation in regard to the Rowlatt Bills has already alienated public opinion from Government. No Government can last long which has no moral force to sustain it or public opinion at its back.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE IN SYSTEM NEEDED.

You may say, well, we have heard criticisms of this sort before, what are your suggestions in regard to the future of the services? My firm conviction is that the character of the services should be changed entirely if responsible Government is to be started with any chance of success. When Japan found that she would lose her individuality and her independence and disappear as a nation if she did not put her house in order and dispense with a system which militated against national unity the Samurai, her ruling classes, who had a privileged position and held the rest of the population in thraldom and subjection, surrendered their privileges and gave equality of opportunity to the other classes and extended to them the benefits of education and gave them a voice in the Government. In its relations to Indians of all classes whether they be Rajas, Nawabs, Raises or Ryots, Mirasdars (God save the mark) or agricultural labourers, Hindus, Mohammedans, Parsis or Indian Christians, the Civil Service stands in a position of racial superiority enjoying special privileges whether in the monopoly of positions of trust and honor or special laws for their trial in criminal cases. If the civil service, occupying as it does the position of the Samurai, will not act in a similar spirit no successful attempt at better Government will be possible, as it will perpetuate the retention of political power in their hands. I would say that if Europeans wish to enter the public service in India, they should do so as statutory Indians and a declaration should be made that from a certain date all the services would be recruited in India,—the special pay allowances and pensions, and leave and other privileges of the existing men being guaranteed to them by the Government. It is only by such a decisive step that the public mind in India will be reassured. Otherwise scope will be given for intrigues and for direct and indirect attempts to defeat the object of the announcement of the 20th August, pledging His Majesty's Government to giving responsible Government to India.

COUNCIL OF ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

The meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League to consider the question of the League Deputation to England, fixed for ...t, was adjourned for want of ... the adjourned meeting will be ...h, instant at 4-15 p.m., at ...

LATEST CABLES.

WHY GERMANY ACCEPTED ARMISTICE TERMS.

HINDENBURG'S DESPAIR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., Feb. 18.

AMSTERDAM.—In a speech at Heidelberg Fehrenbach, ex-President of the Reichstag, stated that at a meeting of the members of the new and the old Governments at Chancellor's palace on November 10th, at which the original armistice terms were accepted, a telegram from von Hindenburg was read saying that unless all conditions were immediately accepted, he would be compelled to capitulate with his entire army.

PLENARY SITTING OF PEACE CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., Feb. 18.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The plenary sitting of the Peace Conference to discuss the League of Nations was postponed because after the original draft was completed, various members chiefly the French and the Japanese suggested a large number of amendments.

TERRITORIALS IN INDIA.

THEIR PROSPECT OF RELIEF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., Feb. 18.

In the House of Lords, Lord Harris urged that the territorials who went to India in 914, should be relieved whenever possible. Lord Peel replied that the Army Council had very carefully considered this question. He emphasised the necessity of maintaining garrisons in India, also the difficulties of moving troops in the hot weather. The question was, who could replace the territorials. It was impossible to relieve the territorials in time to enable them to leave before the hot weather. Every effort had been made to withdraw the territorials from India. Other schemes were under consideration, and if matured it would be possible to reduce the territorials in India to twenty thousand. Instructions would be given that the new special class for home from India should be composed as far as possible of the territorials. The territorials in India would receive extra pay as bonuses under the new Royal Warrant.

TRIBUTE TO THEIR WORK.

Lord Peel said that the Army Council very highly appreciated the services of the territorials in India and fully recognised what contribution they made to the security of the State, when they volunteered for foreign service in 1914 and to the security of India by relieving other forces and maintaining garrisons. They had not had opportunities, but performed the duller tasks in a way commanding general admiration. He concluded by emphasising that the case of the territorials was in no way being neglected and that their services received all recognition from everyone, particularly the Army Council and the Secretary of War.

TILAK-CHIROL CASE.

SIGNIFICANCE OF BOYCOTT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., Feb. 18.

The Tilak libel case was resumed to-day. Cross-examined by Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Tilak admitted that he advocated boycott of British goods. These were burned in order to promote home industries, not in order to promote anti-British feeling. He denied that he laid down the death penalty for breaking the Swadeshi vow. His articles in this connection meant that if any affliction came, it would be the result of breaking the vow.

Sir Edward Carson pointed out that Mr. Tilak was invoking the English law which was foreign.

Mr. Tilak replied:—"We do not say that." The case was adjourned.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER CRITICALLY ILL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., Feb. 18.

OTTAWA.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been stricken with paralysis. His condition is critical.

HERTZOG DEPUTATION LEFT BEHIND.

UNFRIENDLINESS OF DURHAM CASTLE'S CREW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 17.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., Feb. 18.

CAPETOWN.—The crew of the Durham Castle refused to sail with the nationalist deputation to Europe headed by Hertzog. The liner eventually sailed without the deputation.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 13.
Recd. 0-20 a.m., Feb. 18.

Messrs. Montagu's report says:—The price fell on February 11th to 47 7/8 in sympathy with the reduced rates of freight and insurance from America. The Shanghai exchange has fallen to 4/9 a tael.

BAKR-ID RIOT CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

WITNESS' STATEMENT TO POLICE.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SAHARANPUR, Feb. 10.

On the Court reassembling this morning witness Abdullah of Katarpur was cross-examined by Mr. Norton. Witness did not remember how many he identified at the first identification in jail. At the end of the second round or at the beginning of the third he had stated there was one more in jail whom he knew. It was the Mahant of Bishanpur whom he had in mind then. He had not identified the Mahant. But he did identify the Mahant of Pherupur. Ten or 11 days afterwards witness went to jail a second time for identification and a third time too.

Mr. Alston:—Did he identify anyone? Probably, he went there for nothing.

Witness said he did not identify anyone. On the day of Id. he did not go to the Police who had come to the village. As a matter of fact witness did not go out of his house at all on that day except for easing himself. They had a servant named Baldia who had taken out their cattle for grazing. Witness did not know if Baldia was alive. He was a chamar and witness had not seen him since. He was a boy and witness did not know his name.

Witness knew that the joint Magistrate had arrived in the village. It was about 10 o'clock. He did not go to see him. His brother went. Witness saw him before he went. But he did not see him again during the interval which elapsed before his going out and his returning shortly before the rioters broke into his house. His brother might have gone to the *Joint Sab*. After 12 o'clock he heard the cries. His brother went out after 10.

WITNESS' HIDING PLACE.

Witness knew Nathu Julaiya before the riot. His front door was open when Nathu came running through it. He did not know if anybody shut it afterwards. He did not do it. No words passed between him and Nathu. About an hour after this Ali Bux returned home. He had no recollection about the door having been shut. He could not say whether his brother shut the outer door after his entry. If so, he could not see it from where he was sitting. Ali Bux did not say anything to him. Witness knew Ramsingh previously. Ramsingh told Atarsingh to beat Ali Bux. When he said so, he was in the compound. The gully in which he hid himself on the day of the riot had no exit to the south.

Justice Tudball (looking into the map):—This map is quite wrong as far as this gully is concerned.

It was from the gully, said witness, that he saw Rasula being beaten. As witness fled from the gully he did not notice anybody in the way. He ran straight south running past Abdul's cattle-shed on his left hand. He saw no person until he heard the cries. He ran straight to his hiding place in the sugar cane field. He could not see anything; he remained crouching on the ground.

Justice Tudball:—Have you ever been in a sugar cane field, Mr. Norton?

Mr. Norton:—Yes, when hunting.

Justice Tudball:—Not on foot?

Mr. Norton:—No.

Justice Tudball (illustrating) said, "There you are utterly lost."

COURT CONFUSED.

Witness further stated that the others whom he identified were those whom he had seen from his hiding place in the gully. Witness was trying to explain the position of the gully, when the Government Pleader interrupted and said, "My lord, he is not talking in logical order. I shall explain."

Justice Tudball: I am trying to follow him.

G. P.:—He means in between the chappar.

Justice Tudball:—How do you mean in between the chappar?

The Government Pleader was attempting to explain by saying that a triangle was formed of two walls meeting etc., when Justice Tudball said "Don't puzzle my imagination. I quite understand what he says." (Laughter).

G. P.:—There is a double wall.

Justice Tudball (illustrating) said, "There you would be able to see through two ends of a telescope."

Witness proceeding said he was able to see from his place in the gully what was happening outside because the eastern wall of Abdul's house was somewhat broken as also the northern wall and the chappar.

Mr. Norton (referring to the map):—I don't see how. It can't be the eastern wall.

Justice Tudball:—It is the Government Pleader who said Eastern.

G. P.:—I did use the word Eastern.

Justice Tudball:—It is my mistake what the witness means is Western. It is the Government Pleader who used the word "Eastern."

Replying to Mr. Norton witness said that when the 200 or 250 men entered the compound it was filled up except the portion towards the west. The crowd was excited. They were shouting and moving about. Witness knew Mahant Shevardas well. He knew him by sight only. He did not know his name. Nor had he even heard him speak before the riot. The three men whom he had mentioned including the Mahant of Pherupur were standing on the west. When they gave the orders, witness could both see and hear them from his place in the gully. They all spoke together. Three days after the riot, he saw the Police and made his statement. It was recorded by the *Captain Sahib* (the D. S. P.). The D. S. P. took down his statement. Witness did not see any other Police official doing so. He told the D. S. P. that the Mahants and Jankidas were giving orders. He had also told him what orders these had given.

WITNESS' STATEMENT TO POLICE.

Mr. Norton:—Did witness say that individually?

Mr. Alston:—He says he told the D. S. P. generally that these three gave the orders.

Mr. Norton:—You must know it is recorded.

Mr. Alston (read from witness' statement to the Police):—I will tell you what is recorded. Instead of it it is put down here "Don't go away until you have achieved your purpose."

Mr. Harimohan Roy then commenced the cross-examination of witness. Witness said he did not remember if Atar Singh was one of the complainants in the matter in 1907 in which witness and his brothers were bound over.

Mr. Alston:—What is the object in your asking these questions?

Mr. Roy:—I want to show his whole family was concerned and bound over in consequence of that complaint.

A PREVIOUS TROUBLE OVER "KURBANI."

Replying to Justice Tudball, witness said about 10 or 15 Mussulmans and some Hindus were bound over.

Mr. Alston:—At that time was there "Kurbani"?

Witness:—Yes.

Justice Tudball:—At the Time when the case came off, was it "Kurbani" time?

Witness:—No. If Kurbani had taken place before that, I don't know. The dispute arose over the opening of a meat shop. It was the time of the rains.

Justice Tudball:—Yes. The complaint was filed on 6th June. The case was heard on 19th June and as a matter of fact was not decided until a much later date—18 August.

Replying to Mr. Alston, witness said the dispute did not arise over Kurbani.

Justice Tudball said that there were two sets of proceedings in that case one was against the Mussulmans and the other was against the Hindus.

Mr. Roy:—There was a complaint by the Hindus. The Tahsildar held up investigation and called upon Hindus also to give bonds.

NO ILL FEELING BETWEEN HINDUS AND MUSSALMANS.

Replying to Mr. Roy, witness, stated that the Tahsildar did make an enquiry. His brother went to that enquiry. He had told witness he was a fool and he could not understand much. Witness had gone to Roorkee in connection with that case. He did not remember if Chauhans gave evidence against him. He could read and write. He did not remember if Fakira, whom he had identified, gave evidence against him nor did he know if Ali Bux had given evidence against the Hindus. There was no ill-feeling between them and the Chauhans before 1907 and there was no ill-feeling since. There was no special ground of ill-feeling between them and Ramsingh. Witness did not remember if he had told the G. P. that Ramsingh used the expression "catch the big game and let off this fellow."

Witness could read and write but not Ali Bux. Ali Bux was his older brother. In front of his house under the *imli* tree, the Police had collected on *Id* day, but no local Mussalmans. He said only three of them. He did not go out to see. His brother had gone on his behalf. When asked if he had no curiosity to go and see, witness tried to evade the question and under pressure answered he had a desire to go but he did not go. On the *Id* night his brother was with him. They had a talk and Ali Bux told him little of what had happened. He had told him that the *Joint Sab* had forbidden them from carrying out Kurbani. Proceeding witness added that Ali Bux had told him that the Hindus wanted the Mussalmans to stop Kurbani and that no agreement had been arrived at and witness was continuing, when the Government Pleader interrupted and said that witness spoke so indistinctly that what Ali Bux told him was that so long as the Sircar did not grant them permission they would not perform Kurbani.

Mr. Roy asked witness as to what Ali Bux told him on the evening of the *Id* day. Witness enquired if it was about Kurbani.

Justice Tudball remarked that witness' mind was still on the evening of the 17th and it needed dynamite to move it by another day.

Witness then said that the *Joint Sab* (Joint Magistrate) did not give orders that they might perform Kurbani. On the day of riot Ali Bux had gone to the joint Magistrate and when he returned he told witness that the Joint Sab had advised Mussalmans to have patience and he would do them justice.

Continuing witness said that he did not see his brother Ali Bux, before the rioting.

Mr. Shabuddin at this stage wanted to say a word as to what witness was saying.

Justice Tudball:—Please sit down. You will have an opportunity for having your say. You can explain as much as you like in re-examination.

Mr. Shabuddin:—"I wanted to explain ... ." (and seeing the President somewhat impatient) said, "Very Well" and sat down. Continuing witness said the riot began about 1 p.m.

WITNESS' PLEADED DEAFNESS.

Replying to Justice Tudball, witness said that he might have said in court that day, that he did not see Ali Bux during the interval before the riot. If so it was not correct. He had seen him in between his going out and the rioting. I did see him but I had no talk with him, "so witness was saying, when Justice Tudball interrupted witness somewhat sharply and remarked that he had just said that Ali Bux had told him what happened before the joint Magistrate. Witness then said what happened was on Ali Bux's return. He did not come into the house. He remained at the chaupal in front of the house until the crowd approached.

Mr. Shabuddin: That is the way in which a villager gives his evidence.

Mr. Alston:—What he means is that Ali Bux did not come into the house in between the interval.

Replying to Mr. Roy, witness said he did not notice if Abdul Gara was also present before the joint Magistrate. Witness was inside the house at the time.

Mr. Roy asked witness, "Did he say to joint Magistrate that the Hindus are very strong and Mussalmans want your support?"

Witness hesitated to answer.

Justice Tudball remarked that he did not seem to understand.

Witness:—Both my ears are deaf.

Justice Tudball (angrily):—Have you lost your brains also?

Witness then said that he had heard Ali Bux say, "Hindus are very much excited and we must take care."

Asked by Mr. Roy as to which of the 2 cows they had in the house was to be used for Kurbani witness said they would have brought a cow from Jawalpur.

Mr. Alston (to Mr. Roy):—He does not say "We buy." He says, "We bring."

Witness replied to counsel that they brought cows for Kurbani.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR KURBANI.

In reply to questions by Justice Tudball, witness said they used only 2 cows for Kurbani. They had not arranged for Kurbani at Ali Bux's house. Kurbani was arranged to take place only at the houses of Abdul and Hassan. The Police had taken away the cows and made them over to the Hindus. It was for this reason witness had said that they would buy the cows from Jawalpur. When witness reached Dhanpura, it was after sunset. He met only his relatives there.

Justice Tudball (to counsel):—He has already mentioned one man.

Pressed by counsel, witness said he did not remember whom he met. They were his relations.

Justice Tudball:—Give them names.

Witness:—Ismail, Ishaq and our females.

Replying to counsel, witness said that on the following day he met some men of his village at Dhanpura. He could not give any name. Until he made his statement to the police, he did not meet Abdul Rehman. Witness had a talk with his villagers about the riots on that day. When he went to Katarpur, he said Masiullah and the chote daroga (sub-Inspector). They were at Dhanpura and had sent a chowkidar to fetch witness. He was placed in a dooli and taken to Katarpur. When he made his statement, he did not see them again. He had seen them at Katarpur. Before he made his statement to the Police Superintendent he had mentioned certain names to the police officers. He could not remember to which police officer he had mentioned these names.

Justice Tudball:—It is difficult to say whether he really does not remember or is deliberately not answering the question.

Witness did not remember whether among those who made enquiries from him there were any police officers.

Pandit Mohanlal for the defence then took up the cross-examination of witness.

"DITCHER" ON ROWLATT BILLS.

NON-OFFICIAL OPPOSITION.

"STRONG IN LOGIC AND JUSTICE."

"Ditcher" writes in "Capital" on February 13th:—

The first stage in the Delhi Session of the Imperial Legislative Council was reached on Monday when the second of the Rowlatt Bills was referred to a Special Committee. A pitched battle had raged for four days between the Bureaucratic Blue Black Block and the serried files of the Indian Opposition over the intention of the Government of India to introduce into the administration of the country methods dear to the heart of Dublin Castle. When the Viceroy called a truce, neither side could claim a decisive victory, but such success as there was in this unusual fight went to the Indian Opposition which was weaker in number but infinitely stronger in logic and justice. The Commander of the B. B. B. B. was forced to make a most important concession. The original intention of the Government of India had been to forge instruments for eternal coercion, but the unanimity of the popular clamour against a tyranny so effete compelled a surrender. When the House re-assembled on Monday Sir William Vincent announced the decision of the Government to limit the life of the Coercion Act to a period of three years after the conclusion of peace. To save the face of his party, thus disappointed of all measure of junkerdom, he made the following apology: "We have ascertained that this is in accordance with the procedure adopted in the United Kingdom over the Irish Coercion Bill. In that case the bill was originally restricted to three years, but I am bound to say that its provisions were extended for another two years." The gracelessness of this tag is on a par with its pusillanimity.

GOVERNMENT'S CASE.

I do not propose to review the debates on the two Rowlatt Bills beyond saying that the Civilian champions, Sir William Vincent and Sir Verney Lovett, cut a very sorry figure. Sir George Lowndes, the Legal Member, was far more adroit, but even he was reduced to the invocation of "wise saws and modern instances" which provoked to sadonic mirth. The fact of the matter is the Bureaucracy realised that they could not win a very bad case except by the reckless use of the bludgeon of a big battalion. Because there were a handful of revolutionaries still left in Bengal, and a potential mob of discontented soldiers in the Punjab, they proposed to hand over the liberties of the whole population of British India to the tender mercies of a police which has a worse reputation than the Royal Irish Constabulary, and this in spite of the following tribute which the Viceroy concluded his [illegible] speech on Thursday last:—

"[illegible] I have you suppose that I have [illegible] in regard to the Indian masses. [illegible] year I have spent here has strengthened my confidence in the solid good sense of the Indian masses. They live their [illegible] life from affairs, lacking in education [illegible] wanting in most of the paraphernalia of progress. Perhaps in some sense they may be voiceless masses. But the strength of India springs from a deep political instinct, from lessons learnt in a harsh school—perhaps learnt in ill-rewarded toil, in pestilence and famine, and under the drums and tramplings of many a stern conqueror—but still learnt and not to be easily unlearnt. In that instinct lies the solid foundation of our public life. There lies our ultimate source of strength. The good sense of India has been tried in this great war as never before, and it has not been found wanting. The test, as I have said, is not yet over, but speaking for myself I look forward confidently to the days ahead, fully assured that when the dust of these days has subsided a greater India will emerge, greater in resources, greater in self-help, and great as ever in her loyalty to the King-Emperor."

ROWLATT REPORT.

Could anything be more glowing? Yet the Bureaucracy proposed, to quote "Calcutta Weekly Notes," to vest in the Executive drastice discretionary powers with regard to arrest, detention, confinement, restraint on residence and movement, and individual liberty of action generally, without any legal proceedings and any legal remedies and safeguards, such as is not to be found in any country having any claim to any form of constitutional Government or in any system of civilized jurisprudence." This seems a hard thing to say, but its truth will not be denied by anybody who takes the trouble to study the provisions of the Bills which the legal advisers to the Government of India have framed on the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee, which recommendations to my mind they have clumsily misinterpreted. Nobody in his senses denies that it is essential to the peace of India that the Executive should be armed with power to deal with anarchism and revolution, but surely this can be managed without outraging the fundamental principles of British law, which, above all cherish and protect the liberty of the subject.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

When I finished reading the speech with which Lord Chelmsford opened the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi on Thursday last I could not help recalling Gothe's searching and pathtic interrogatory "Whatever are we to do with people who mean well?" which is quoted by Lord Morley in his recollections of the House of Commons. The Viceroy meant well. He meant to reassure the mutionous Indian Civil Service that their position under the Reforms Act would not be that of helpless subordination to inexperienced and possibly hostile Indian ministers. He meant also to remove the fears and anxieties of British Commerce in India which believed that its interests would be jeopardised by the new scheme of devolution. Unfortunately, though he argued high and argued low, and also argued round about him, his soft sawder cut no ice with those whom he wished to appease, whereas it stirred the gall of Indian critics. The self-appointed champions in the daily press of the Indian Civil Service and the British Commercial interests—I would be sorry to believe they were authorised spokesmen—insisted that the safeguards paraded by the Viceroy were not worth the paper they were written on. Indian publicists who wrote with authority roundly accused the Viceroy of delivering the country into the hands of the very Bureaucracy whose arrogance had provoked the agitation for self-government.

OIL ON TROUBLED WATERS.

Lord Chelmsford could not have forseen the unhappy result of his attempt to throw oil on troubled waters else he would have given more attention to things that matter now, and less to things which may matter in the future. He left severely alone the all-important and most urgent problem of reconstruction. His references to Indian industries, to the scarcity of food and raiment which is at the bottom of labour discontent, to the epidemics which are devastating the land, were mechanical and uninspiring. It looked as if he had not studied the subject, or if he had he was afraid to tell all he knew lest he embarrassed the members of his Cabinet. I have heard it suggested with a touch of malice that his perfunctory paragraph on Indian industries was due to an imposed reticence about the excess profits tax which he must realise will be destructive of Indian investment. As to famine and pestilence, what could be done beyond cracking up the Department dealing with them. That these Departments are doing their best according to their lights the public cordially admits, but there are responsible critics who contend that those lights are dim and anachronistic. The Viceroy should have refuted them exeathedra. That he did not has left a bad impression which has not been removed by the fulmination against the Bombay Corporation to which our Bombay correspondent refers in his letter this week.

THE BLACK BILLS.

WHAT PATRIOTIC INDIANS OUGHT TO DO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every patriotic Indian admires your fearless fight for his birth-rights and liberties.

The die is cast. We ought not to wait for the Select Committee's report, which would be the majority's report according to the wishes of Government to curtail the liberties of the Indians. Government is determined to press on with this barbarous piece of legislation. We must be prepared to oppose it by every constitutional means. India expects every man to do his duty. Every patriotic Indian should cheerfully respond to that call of duty. Awake, arise and fight out boldly your struggle for liberty. There is no higher and nobler cause than the cause of liberty. Every thing that is dear to you should be sacrificed at the altar of liberty. Look at England and see how her people have fought for their liberties. The same people are now denying us the liberties which they so much love and have fought for. Every patriotic Indian should set an example of self-sacrifice to his fellow-Indians who are sluggish and wavering.

Now there are two weapons of resistence in the hands of the people to fight out this struggle for liberty, i.e. active and passive. By active resistence, the people should decline to co-operate with Government. First, the Indian non-official members on the Select Committee, after making protest, should retire. Next, the non-official members of the Viceroy's Council should not attend the meetings or, better still, resign. Then the non-official members on other legislative councils should follow suit. People will question whether the Indian members on the Executive Council, Viceregal or otherwise, should resign; or whether they would not be serving the country's cause better by remaining in. I say that since the protest of the whole country is of no avail, in spite of their remaining in and Government has turned a deaf ear and refused to listen to the united voice of the people, then, their honourable course is, after making protest, to retire and join the ranks of their countrymen and lead them to victory and save them from the impending slavery. People should cut off their social relations with the heads of Government and discontinue going to Government House or the Collector's or the Commissioner's bungalow until these bills are dropped or repealed.

We can demand these sacrifices from our countrymen when the liberties of the people are at stake and in danger. If the weapons of active resistence fail to produce any effect upon Government, then we must resort to weapons of passive resistance. Government must be made to realise that the power of the purse is still with the people, and if the Government goes against the wishes of the people, then the people have a legitimate right to refuse the supply and in India's case to decline to pay taxes. Let Government resort to all means and measures for recovering the taxes by attaching and selling their properties and the people should be prepared to undergo all sacrifices for the country's cause. When the common good of the whole country is concerned, then the individual good does not count. Individual good has to be sacrificed for the common good. Let there be no wavering on this point. Show to Government that you are made of some better stuff than they imagine and that your spirit is unconquerable.

Lastly, instead of concerting measures of resistance individually, I would suggest that all the best brains of the country, irrespective of political creed, should meet together and think out and devise the means of resistance. Besides I would also suggest that Provincial Congress Committees and the All-India Congress Committee should immediately be summoned to deliberate on the subject. I would go further and say that a special Congress should be summoned at any of the Presidency towns, preferably Bombay, to protest against the passage of these bills and suggest other measures to Government to meet anarchy, if that is what Government is afraid of at this juncture, when the war is over and peace is about to be declared when the reforms are about to be introduced and a calmer atmosphere to be restored.—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

THE BLACK BILLS.

PROTEST MEETING AT DADAR.

A public meeting will be held at Dadar (Kirtikar's Chawls), to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.), to condemn the Rowlatt Bills. Mr. Horniman, Shet Jamnadas, Dr. Velker and Dr. Savarkar will be among the speakers.

BURMA CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S PROTEST.

The following resolution was passed at a general meeting of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee held on the 1st instant, at Rangoon:—

"This meeting expresses its empathic protest against the introduction of the new Indian Criminal Law (Amendment and Emergency Powers) Bills based on the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee, which were in the opinion of this meeting mainly founded on misrepresentation, as the said Bills involve dangerous and un-British principles of Criminal Procedure Perilous to the liberty and prosperity of His Majesty's loyal Indian subjects and as the Bills would be absolutely inconsistant with India's loyalty proved by the great sacrifices she has made in the recent struggle for the freedom of humanity, as admitted by the Premier and other British Statesmen and also by President Wilson, and as being inconsistant with the principles of self-determination and responsible government for India. The proposed legislation will arm the Police and C. I. D. with powers to further harass the peaceful and law-abiding people and will not only lead to total loss of confidence in British justice and fairplay, but will deepen the discontent throughout the Indian Empire."

PROTEST FROM AJMERE.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMERE, Feb. 17.

An enthusiastic crowded public meeting of the citizens of Ajmere was held at the Town Hall, on Saturday evening, to protest against the Rowlatt Bills. Dewan Bahadur Khandekar presided. Speeches were delivered by denouncing the action of the Government.

TRAVANCORE POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

ISTDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(From our Correspondent.)

TRAVANCORE, Feb. 17.

The fifteenth session of the Travancore Popular Assembly began at 12 noon to-day, Dewan Bahadur Krishnan Nair, Dewan, presiding. The Victoria Jubilee Town Hall where the session is held, was gaily decorated with flags, buntings etc. On the dais were seated by the side of the Dewan Mr. H. L. Braidwood, British Resident, who was dressed in his political uniform, heads of the departments, and other high officials. A striking feature of this year's Assembly is a large number of representatives from the depressed classes nominated by his Highness's Government. The proceedings began with the Dewan reading his address giving an account, his stewardship last year. Several portions of his address were received with enthusiastic applause. The Assembly then adjourned for to-morrow, when the discussion of subjects will begin.

KOMAMURA DEFEA[illegible] RANGA RAO.

The Western India Tennis Championships Tournament opened yesterday on the Bombay Gymkhana Tennis Courts in Queen's Road. The first day did not provide very exciting tennis but in one or two contests some good games were witnessed. The best matches of the evening were those between Rendall and Mathews, Ranga Rao and Komamura, and Morarji and Barclay. Both Rendall and Ranga Rao had an easy walk over their opponents and only in the tie between Morarji and Barclay the game ran into three setts. Rendall was distinctly superior to Mathews and claimed victory for 6—3, and 6—1, in the first two setts. He was in good form and did not allow any point to be contested very much. He won comfortably without much exertion.

Ranga Rao showed himself very steady and with his [illegible]ng cross-shots and some good short placings disposed of his Japanese contestant quite easily in two setts for 6—1, in both cases. Komamura was hardly steady and did not maintain a single point in issue for long. But however he displayed some nice overhand drives which saved him from being beaten without even one game to his credit.

Morarji versus Barclay was the longest game played having run into three setts, the last of which was decided for 10—8, in favour of the former. There was not much to choose between the two and on the whole a loose game was witnessed in this contest. Barclay slipped frequently which lost him some points but his must be considered as almost made up for by Morarji's apparent carelessness.

RESULTS.

The results are as under:—

Wagle beat Liladhar 6—1; 6—1.

Rang Rao beat Kmamura 6—1; 6—1.

Maj Rendall beat Cap Matthews 6—3; 6—1.

Morarjee beat Barclay 6—1; 4—6; 10—8.

Vyas beat S. G. Whitney 6—0; 6—4.

Damri beat C. H. Penny 6—4; 7—5.

Modi beat Jeejibhoy 7—5; 6—1.

Irwin beat Rowani 4—6; 6—4; 6—3.

Takluchi beat B. Merarjee 6—2; 6—2.

Naorojee beat Faruda 6—3, 6—4.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

The following games will be played to-day:

AT 4.15 P.M.

Court No.

1 Penny and Fox v. Fyzee and Syed Hussain.

2 Clark and Covell v. Takeuchi and Fakuda.

4 Jeejibhoy and another v. Montgomery and Capt. Matthews.

5 Barr clough and Brough v. Shikoor and Rahimtoola.

6 Rendall and Irwin v. Vyas and Vyas.

AT 5.15 P.M.

Court No.

1 England and Cheetham v. Dalton and Marshall.

2 Killery and Shamdas v. Barclay and Whitney.

4 Mody and Damri v. Wagle and Morarji.

5 Liladhar and Laxmidas v. Nowrosji and Another.

6 Reid and Ranga Rao v. Engineer and Kanga.

ALL-INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT ALLAHABAD.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 17.

The following are the further results in the All-India Tennis Tournament:—

Ladies' Open Doubles:—Mrs. Fremantle and Mrs. Simpson beat Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Dickens, 6—3, 6—1.

Gentlemen's Open Doubles:—Messrs. Condon and Stevens beat Messrs Rattigan and Hoare, 6—2, 6—3.

Gentlemen's Handicap Doubles:—Horton and Scott beat Wise and Bramley, 10—8, 6—4.

Handicap Mixed Doubles:—Mr. Hoare and Mrs. Vost beat Mr. Rattigan and Mrs. Hoare.

ALL-IN[illegible] FATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Feb. 17.

The western disturbance is now beginning to affect North-East India. It has given heavy snow in Kashmir and rain generally in the North and East Punjab and locally in North Rajputana, the United Provinces, Central India, east of the Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur and West Bihar.

The chief amounts are:—Ranchi Gaya a half; Cawnpore, Mainpuri a quarter; Dehra Dun one and a half; Muktesar three quarters; Mussoorie, Simla one; Amballa, Ludhiana, Lahore a half; Sanicet, Murree three quarters; Srinagar, Madras two; Sonamarg five; Bikaner a quarter. Temperature is low generally in North-West India and high in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Central India East and plains of United Provinces.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in North-East India and decrease elsewhere.

A deputation of the All India Landh[illegible]ers' Association headed by the [illegible] Darbhanga will present a memor[illegible] Excellency the Viceroy at the [illegible] Lodge, Delhi, on the 11th March [illegible] 3 p.m. The Association will give [illegible] party to his Excellency on the ev[illegible] the 12th.

The death is announced of Dr. [illegible] bhai Abdul Kadir Nakhoda, at Sur[illegible]

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THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th Feb. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.990 Inch.
Temperature of Air	74.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.8 ,,
Dew Point	67.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.781 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	82.4 ,,
Minimum do.	64.7 ,,
General directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ENE,NW,NNW,NW,
Movement of Wind	147 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

		HIGH WATER.					LOW WATER.				
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Mon.	17	m	0 40	28	9	17	m	6 46	16	7
			0 55a	27	4			6 40a	17	0
Tues.	18	m	1 7	28	3	18	m	7 12	16	8
			1 29a	27	0			7 8a	17	8
Wed.	19	m	1 31	27	8	19	m	7 39	16	10
			2 2a	26	5			7 34a	18	5
Thur.	20	m	1 53	27	0	20	m	8 8	17	3
			2 31a	25	9			8 2a	19	4
Fri.	21	m	2 16	26	4	21	m	8 41	17	0
			3 8a	25	11			8 35a	20	3
Sat.	22	m	2 42	25	7	22	m	9 20	18	3
			3 54a	24				9 18a	21	3
Sun.	23	m	3 16	24	9	23	m	10 12	18	9
			5 3a	23	11			10 30a	22	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb. 17 (Monday)	Sunrise	7h. 7m.	Sunset 6h. 40m.
,, 18 (Tuesday)	,,	7h. 6m.	,, 6h. 40m.
,, 19 (Wednesday)	,,	7h. 6m.	,, 6h. 40m.
,, 20 (Thursday)	,,	7h. 5m.	,, 6h. 41m.
,, 21 (Friday)	,,	7h. 5m.	,, 6h. 41m.
,, 22 (Saturday)	,,	7h. 4m.	,, 6h. 42m.
,, 23 (Sunday)	,,	7h. 3m.	,, 6h. 42m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	1d.	4h.	37-0m. a.m.
First Quarter	8d	0h.	28-3m. a.m.
Full Moon	15d.	5h.	8-2m. a.m.
Last quarter	23d	7h.	17-7m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 17th February 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—There has been nearly general rain in the submontane districts; Rawalpindi reports 0.31in., Lahore 0.65in. and Ambala 0.67in. Skies are moderately clouded here and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is lower and is in moderate or considerable defect except in the east Punjab, night temperature has fallen rapidly to the normal over the whole division.

The United Provinces. Nearly general rain has fallen except in the south-western districts; Allahabad has had 0.37in. and Cawnpore and Mainpuri 0.20in. each. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal and night temperature is in considerable excess in the east of the division. Day temperature is above the average throughout, the excess being considerable in the West.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.26in. of rain. Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal except in the east of Rajputana. Temperature has fallen throughout, the decrease being most marked in the minimum; day temperature is in defect in Sind and west Rajputana, while night temperature is below the average nearly everywhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the northern half of the division. Day temperature is below normal in Kathiawar and in the north of Gujarat and Central India West; night temperature is below the average generally inland, the deficiency rising up to 12 deg. at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is above the average in the west of the division; night temperature is in slight or moderate excess except at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded except at Ratnagiri where the sky is clear and day temperature is below normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Sholapur and Nizamabad but is normal or above normal elsewhere. Day temperature is slightly above the average in the northern half of the division; night temperature is in excess at Hyderabad and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—The winter depression in the north has caused nearly general rain in the submontane Punjab and the United Provinces with the exception of the south-western districts, and local rain in north-western Rajputana. It is passing away eastwards. Temperature has fallen and is low over nearly the whole of north-west India, but remains in excess in the United and the Central Provinces.

Rainfall is likely to diminish in the Punjab, the United Provinces and Rajputana, but may occur locally in the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 16th February 1919.

There has been nearly general rain or snow in the north-west Frontier Province, Kashmir, the Punjab excepting south eastern plains and [illegible] Kumaon Hills; while a few falls have also occurred in Baluchistan and on the north Mauras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Chakrata, Murree one inch; Multan, Lyallpur a quarter; Khushab, Sialkot, Srinagar three quarters; Sonamarg one and a half; Dwas, Peshawar a half; Drosh three quarters; Malakand, Cherat, Vizagapatam one.

Weather is much disturbed along western Himalayas, but has cleared in Baluchistan. Temperature is far below normal along the north-west frontier.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 17th February, 1919, was 30.241 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 30 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 98-12 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-6 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·3915 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles _____ or order to the payment of Rs. _____ at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the _____ day of _____ 1919.

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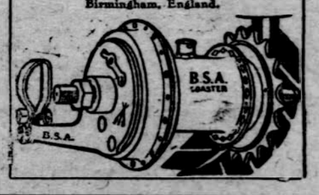

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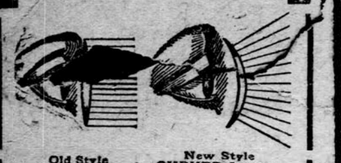

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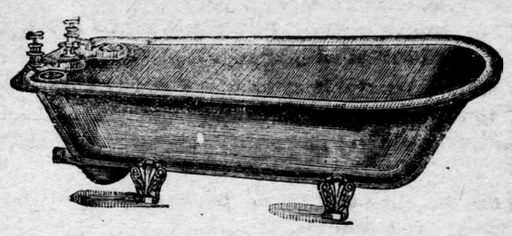

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